The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1872--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 356.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 5, 1872.

Judge Davis denies the recent public assertion that he had disapproved of the Liberal movement. He will publish a letter in a few days, in which he will cordially indorse the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

President Grant, feeling rather anxious over the political situation, will shorten his Canadian visit, and return to Washington on Friday next, when a Cabinet meeting will be held to devise some plan to stem the current of Reform.

Belligerent Mormons tried the experiment of breaking up a Liberal meeting in Salt Lake City on Saturday. They succeeded so far as to have several of their number unceremoniously kicked out of doors, and one, more unfortunate than the rest, made an involuntary exit by way of a window.

The Cuban privateer Pioneer, lying in the harbor of Newport, has been formally seized by the Government, and will be dismantled. Her commander, after protesting against the seizure, with true Spanish bravado, fired off one of the privateer's guns, nailed the Cuban flag to the mast, threw his sword overboard, and, with his crew, left the vessel in high dudgeon.

The public will be pained to learn that the Connolly, of New York City, has announced his intention to remain passive during the pending campaign. Although a friend, as reported, of the present Administration, his influence, if he supported the candidate of his choice, would be of a negative character, yet it is a pity that the Great Perambulator could not have even this doubtful aid to help along his sinking cause.

Latest advices from North Carolina bring returns, mostly official, from seventy-five counties, giving a majority of 2,000 for the Conservative State ticket. The remaining counties are small, and will not materially change these figures. Republicans of that State concede the election of Merrimon by a majority of from 1,500 to 2,500. No further definite news is received as to the result in the doubtful Congressional districts.

Evidence taken by the United States Commission, now in session at Brownsville, Texas, shows a fearful record of murder and plunder. Custom House officers, drovers, and others, have been murdered near and even within the City of Brownsville, by bands of Mexican marauders, and a drove of three or four hundred cattle was recently seized and driven over the river within eight miles of that city. Stolen cattle are, on arrival on Mexican soil, rebranded by Mexican thieves, and their recovery is thus made impossible. The feeling among the people is that they must protect themselves, and a war of races is looked upon as inevitable.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, and generally easier. [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

Latest Returns from the North Carolina Election.

Enthusiastic Liberal Meeting at St. Charles, Ill.

Belligerent Politicians Arrested in Virginia.

The New York Custom House Ring Engage in an Unsuccessful Venture.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, Aug. 4.—Official and partial returns are received from seventy-five counties, which reduce the Democratic majority of 1870 to some 2,000. The remaining seventeen counties are mostly small, and will not materially change the figures. The Republicans concede the State by 1,500 or 2,500 majority. There is still intense interest felt in the result.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—A portion of the Grant party are still clinging to the feeble hope, which the uncertainty of majorities inspires, that perhaps North Carolina has gone in favor of the renomination party. They still say that this and that county is yet to hear from, and that large gains will certainly be reported. This view of the case is taken more particularly by the various members and officers of the Grant Committees here, who express themselves as yet sure that the Radicals will have a majority of the Congressmen and elect their Governor. None of them pretend that the Greeley party will not have a majority in the Legislature.

The Committee members to-night say that Cobb, Thomas, McCoy, and Smith, Radical candidates of the first four Districts in the State, are elected without question to Congress, but that Settle is probably beaten. The Grant counters all say that as the official count of sixty-three counties gives Merrimon only 800, that the remaining twenty-eight counties will not only make this up, but give Caldwell one thousand majority all told. The office-holders, on the contrary, are despondent, and have given up all hope of even a small majority. They even acknowledge that they will not get a majority for Congress, for the Legislature, nor for Governor, and that it is a complete rout of the Administration forces. They remember with some regret the promises and threats made by Henry Wilson in his speeches in the State, to the effect that if North Carolina gave the Radicals a victory, Grant and himself would gallop over the Presidential course in November; but that a defeat in North Carolina in August would be disastrous to the party. So sure were the party of carrying the State that the most of the leaders acknowledged the same position which Mr. Wilson took. Some try to keep their courage up, saying the majority is so small that the result will have little effect upon Pennsylvania and Indiana in October; and that it will be easily reversed in November. But the majority of the Grant people in office and out are terribly demoralized, and make but a sad attempt at concealment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Private telegrams continue to be received from North Carolina. Those from Democratic sources still claim the State, though by a majority reduced from former calculations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Administration journals have not yet yielded up North Carolina to the enemy, their tenacity seeming to be based on information not derived from official returns. Prominent Grant men have counted so confidently on victory on the first battle ground of the campaign, and thought that money and Loyal Leagues had made all so secure, that they are now really in a state of panic. Senator Conkling has been assuring all who called on the President's traveling party, that North Carolina has gone Radical by 10,000 majority. He will probably never hear any different news. All the machinery of the State Government of North Carolina is now in the hands of the Radicals, and fears have been expressed that the ring at Raleigh are inflating returns to meet all emergencies.

The *Sun* to-night has the following special:

RALEIGH, Aug. 4.—In sixty-six counties, Caldwell's net gain is 1,924, leaving 3,071 Conservative votes to be overcome in the remaining 26 counties. If the ratio of loss is continued, Merrimon will be elected by over 2,500.

ENTHUSIASTIC LIBERAL MEETING AT ST. CHARLES, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Aug. 4.—A very large and enthusiastic Liberal meeting took place at St. Charles, 10 miles south of this city, last evening. Hydes' Hall, the largest in town, was filled to its utmost capacity, many actually going away unable to gain admittance. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Isaac G. Swan, Presidential Elector for this District, and E. C. Lovell, Esq., both of this city, and Major C. B. Wells, candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization, of Geneva. A Greeley and Brown Club was formed, and between thirty and forty names of Republicans were signed on the spot. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The speech of Mr. Swan was an able effort, and proved that gentleman equal to the task he has undertaken, namely, to canvass this district thoroughly for Greeley, Koerner, and Bronson. St. Charles can safely be put down for Greeley and Brown. There is a large Democratic vote, and, with the Liberal Republicans, the town can be carried for Greeley. The Grant faction are weak, and make no signs of animation. The Postmaster and Broadhorns try to keep up appearances, but find little sympathy. Bronson stock in St. Charles is on the rise. A great number of Grant men are declaring it their intention to vote against Bogota Hurlbut. The prospect of Bronson carrying this district improves every day. General I. N. Stiles, of Chicago, speaks to a Liberal meeting in the Opera House, in this city, next Tuesday evening. Much pleasure is manifested here by the Greeley men at the prospect that we have won the victory in North Carolina. The Grantites are sick.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL VENTURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Hungarian Club attended a called meeting, last night, and after the usual preliminary exercises, Frank Loew attempted to make a Grant speech. He was fiercely interrupted from all sides. Speaking in the Magyar language, he was allowed to proceed on Hungarian topics, but when he eulogized Grant there was a murmuring and shuffling, until Mr. Loew had to give up, leave Hungarian Hall, and go to organize a Grant and Wilson Club somewhere else. He went around the corner to Broome street, but very few followed him. Those whom he deemed his satellites indignantly refused to hear any more Grant talk. Thus ended another move of the desperate Custom House Ring to make capital for the Administration. This Ring continues its coquetting with Senator O'Brien to induce him to join the straight-out Democrats, but if O'Brien yields he will find, like O'Donovan Rossa, his adherents vanish into thin air.

CURRENT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The letters of Senator Sumner and General Banks, declaring for Greeley, are now being printed in pamphlet form, by the Liberal Republican Committee, and they will shortly be circulated to a large extent in all sections of the country. Sumner's letter has for a motto the following Scriptural quotation: "I will say to the North, give up; and to the South, keep not back."

Speaker Blaine's reply to Sumner, as this last epistle is pretentiously called, will be circulated by the Grant Executive Committee in New England, as an offset to the effort of the Massachusetts Senator.

BELLIGERENT POLITICIANS UNDER ARREST.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—General Hunton and Colonel John A. Mosby, both ex-Confederate officers, yesterday had a joint political discussion at Salem, Fauquier County, Va. Hunton advocated the election of Greeley and Brown in a speech of much force, and Mosby replied advocating the election of Grant and Wilson, indulging in abusive language against the candidates. There was much interest manifested in that part of the country in the discussion, and both speeches were listened to with the closest attention until the close of the discussion. Dr. J. B. Withers, of Warrenton, offended at a portion of Mosby's remarks, challenged him. Mosby accepted, and to-day both parties were brought before a magistrate at Warrenton and required to give bonds in the sum of four thousand dollars each to keep the peace within the State of Virginia.

LIBERAL JOLLIFICATION IN WILMINGTON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 4.—Wilmington, Ill., is all right for Greeley and Brown. There was a glorious rally here on Saturday night, firing of cannon, music by the band, transparencies, and speaking, in honor of the great victory achieved in North Carolina. The meeting was a perfect success, and the town will give a majority for Greeley and Brown in November. The Democrats are a unit for the ticket.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A Raleigh special to the *Herald* last night says returns from all points of North Carolina come in slowly, and are so confused and conflicting as to increase the general doubt and uncertainty as to the actual result. The Democrats assert that their candidate is elected by 1,800 to 2,000 majority, and the Republicans claim about the same majority for their candidate. As far as heard from, the despatch says, Caldwell, Republican, has gained about 2,500 over the Democratic vote in 1870. At midnight on Saturday 63 counties show a Republican gain of 1,550 over the vote of 1870. A later despatch states that 71 counties give Caldwell a Republican gain of 2,737 over the vote of 1870, leaving 2,268 to be overcome by the Republicans in the remaining 21 counties.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The *Times* says returns from North Carolina are not sufficient to assure a Republican victory, but show that the Democratic reports were grossly exaggerated. The *Times* concedes the election of 5 Democratic Congressmen, and acknowledges the defeat of Settle.

ATTEMPTS TO BREAK UP A LIBERAL MEETING IN SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 4.—The Liberal Union Gentile meeting last night, in East Temple street, having been broken up, another meeting immediately convened at the Liberal Institute. Armed guards were placed at the doors, and some of the Mormon mob attempting to enter were roughly handled. Several got in unknown, and, commencing a disturbance, were instantly ejected. One of them was thrown out of the window. Stones were thrown and glass broken, but the speakers went on, and the meeting was finished with music and singing amid wild enthusiasm. All non-Mormons, and in some instances Mormons, condemn the outrage of last night as of the grossest character, and a disgrace to the whole country. It is the exciting topic of conversation to-day, and occasions more bad feeling than has been known here among the Liberals for years. The Salt Lake *Tribune* will to-morrow make a call for troops to protect the polls.

LIBERAL JOLLIFICATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 4.—An enthusiastic crowd of several thousand blocked the streets around the Court House Square last night, where the centre of the jollification exercises were being conducted. Fireworks, transparencies, music, and several most telling speeches from prominent members of both parties enlivened the occasion.

A GRANT FAILURE AT AURORA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 4.—Yesterday the German Radical leaders flooded the city with hand-bills announcing a German mass meeting in the Court House, for Saturday evening, the audience to be addressed by the Hon. Charles Metzner, on the political issues of the day. Night came, and with it a beggarly audience of 31 Germans, by actual count, one-half of whom were Greeley men. The audience were disgusted, and dribbled away until empty benches silenced the wrathy speaker. So much for Grant stock with our Teutonic citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Professor Langston, of Washington City, addressed an immense outdoor Grant and Wilson meeting here last night. The speaker was severe in criticism of Greeley's course and Sumner's letter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 4.—The Republicans held a mass meeting here yesterday, and, after making their county nominations, the meeting was addressed by the Hon. Jasper Packard, Congressman from this district. In the evening Packard again addressed an audience in Balcony Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The Greeley Electoral ticket in California is composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—A *Gazette* despatch from Muncie, Ind., says Senator Wilson addressed a meeting of from 7,000 to 10,000 there last night. Trains came in loaded from all directions.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It is announced, somewhat to the surprise of well-informed people, that the President will return to Washington in time to hold a Cabinet meeting on Friday next, but he is not expected to stay over Sunday. Secretary Boutwell returned this morning, and so there are four Cabinet officers in town—Attorney General Williams, and Secretaries Boutwell, Belknap, and Creswell.

THE ROAMING CABINET.

Creswell has not returned from his Michigan campaigning. Fish is still taking it easy on the Hudson, and Delano has gone to his farm in Ohio. The latter, as soon as he gets tired of remaining in one place will again take the stump for Grant. Pension Commissioner Baker, who left last night for New York, will join him in his electioneering trips. Senator Harlan has gone to Maine to help the failing fortunes of the party there.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

As an evidence of the recklessness with which work is ordered by Congress and the Departments from the Government printing office, it is only necessary to state that the officers are this year running a heavier force than ever before, the same number of workmen being employed now as there was during the session of Congress. Every one of the fifty-six steam-presses are kept running eleven hours a day, and yet the work cannot be done as fast as it is wanted. Over 1,000 employes are at work daily. Congress during the last week of its session alone ordered nearly a million large volumes to be printed, and the Executive Department, are unlimited by any check or balance in their orders. Among the work printed since Congress adjourned, as well as that now under way in the Government office, may be mentioned 255,000 copies of the Agricultural Report; 10,000 Commercial Relations; 100,000 Census Compendium; 18,000 Tariff and Tax Law; 20,000 Report on Immigration, in French and German; 8,000 of the British Case and Counter case; 6,000 Explorations of the Yellowstone; 70,000 Smithsonian Report; 8,000 Report of the General Land Office; 22,000 Index to Executive Documents; 15,000 Report on Montana, by Hayden; 20,000 Report on Education; 24,000 Tables of the Census; 10,000 Report on General Land Office for 1870; 40,000 copies of the Ku Klux Report, 13 volumes; 16,000 copies New York Custom report, three volumes; 18,000 copies of the laws of the last Congress. In addition to these are reports on the Tehuantepec Expedition, on the Coast Survey, on Arizona, and much other work of that nature. All the volumes above-mentioned are large, some of them heavy quartos, and some of them filling one thousand pages to the volume. The above is but a portion of what Congress ordered in one week's time, and is distinct from the enormous current work ordered by the Departments.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has ceased the printing of legal-tender notes, there being a considerable number on hand, and the full force of the office is engaged in the preparation of the new tobacco, snuff, spirit, and beer stamps. The greatest activity is required to supply the demand.

FOREIGN.

South America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Rio correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Indians are invading and ravaging the Argentine provinces on the west side of the Platte in formidable numbers, and have advanced as far as Rosario. Outlying settlements have been burned and plundered, and in some cases women and children perished in the flames. The inhabitants are fleeing in panic. At one place a party of English residents defended themselves six hours against a horde of savages, until the house they held was burned under them. There was a great outcry against the Government at Buenos Ayres for its neglect to provide for the defence of the frontier. During the discussion in Congress the excitement ran so high that the members refused to hear the explanations of the Ministers, who left the House in disgust and threatened to resign.

The Indian invasion had removed all danger of war between the Argentine Confederation and Brazil.

General Maitre was to be sent to Rio to settle the dispute about the retention of Paraguayan territory by Brazil.

Adolpho Block, an American citizen, supposed to be from Georgia, was murdered by Germans, in the Province of San Paulo. He left considerable property, and died intestate.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 5—4 a. m.—Lord Hatherly, Lord High Chancellor, has resigned, in consequence of failing eyesight.

A despatch from Suez reports that 2,000 Egyptians are advancing on Abyssinia with a view to conquest. The Emperor Kassai is marching to meet them, but it is thought his defeat is certain, and that Magdala will eventually fall into the hands of the invaders.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—It is now expected that the Board of Arbitration will complete its work within a month. The adjournment of last week was due to the necessity of exchanging communications with the Cabinet at Washington.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Freshets in the Garrone, and her rivers in the south of France, have caused great destruction of property.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The *Correspondencia* declares there is no truth in the reports that the Spanish Government has sent agents abroad to raise funds.

Italy.

ROME, Aug. 4.—There is every indication that the Liberals will carry the elections here to-morrow.

Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 4.—The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in this city yesterday.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—The Official *Gazette* announces that the rebels dispersed a portion of a flying column of Spaniards, killing several officers. During the past fortnight the Spaniards claim to have killed 102 rebels, and taken thirty-six prisoners, and that 1,300 have asked for pardon.

NEW YORK.

Popularity of the New French Loan.

Rapid Depletion of Gold in the United States Treasury.

The Wool Clip for the Year 1872.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The terms of the French loan indicate that Thiers has drawn the greater part of it from the French people, on terms highly advantageous to the nation. The price was fixed at 84 francs 50 centimes. Many small subscriptions were received, and the whole payment would be spread over nearly two years. A peasant thus subscribing, as many thousands have done in previous cases, for a single annual rente of five francs, will pay 14½ francs as his first instalment, and the other 70 francs in twenty monthly instalments. The first on the 21st of September, and the rest on the 11th of each month, beginning on the 11th of October. In this way the subscription may become, really, the means of saving for the French people, and the loan for the redemption of territory be a National Savings Bank.

THE TREASURY.

The rapid depletion of gold in the Government Treasury begins to excite serious attention. The *World* says: "The last monthly financial exhibit of the Treasury reveals the astounding fact that we really only own $37,769,300 in gold. It is not only lower now than it has been during the last 6 years, but it is less than half what it was in July, 1871, while the whole cash currency, in gold and paper, on the 1st of August, 1871, was $72,442,528.12 net, after deducting gold certificates. This amount, on the 1st of August, 1872, fell to $53,567,664.80. Here is a fine exhibit to show people on the eve of a Presidential election.

BALL.

Six members of the late Haymaker nine have joined the Eckfords, and will hereafter play under the name of the latter, taking up their record from the present date. The three players who remain at Troy are Bellan, King, and McAtee. The games played by the Troy club previous to disbandment will be counted in the championship.

ERIE ITEMS.

In connection with the Erie speculation, it is freely reported that Daniel Drew has settled with Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt on his contract for 50,000 shares. The terms are variously stated. According to one account, Mr. Drew bought stock in London at 39½, and another authority says he received a check for 10 per cent profit, equal to $500,000. It is further stated that Bischoffsheim sold 100,000 shares of Erie in London before the settlement of the contract was reported publicly, and that he has bought part of the stock back since at lower prices.

GENERAL DIX FOR GRANT.

General Jno. A. Dix is out in letter for Grant, though there is nothing unexpected about this. The chief objection General Dix makes to Greeley is that he keeps bad company, is as unstable as water, and that he counselled peace during the war.

The past week financially has been somewhat more important, with wider fluctuations.

MONEY.

The money market has been less dull, rates of interest ranging from 6 to 8 per cent. The crop movements during autumn will probably have a marked effect upon the money market.

THE WOOL CLIP.

The wool clip of last year was about 160,000,000 pounds. The clip this year is estimated as 16 per cent greater. The present clip has moved very slowly Eastward, and it is estimated that not more than 20 per cent of the whole yield has been marketed. The balance of the clip is in the hands of farmers and interior merchants. After wool clip and grain crops, New York will be called upon for currency to move cotton and pork hogs.

[To the Associated Press.]

DREW'S ERIE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The *Herald* contradicts the report that Daniel Drew has sold his 50,000 shares of Erie stock.

AQUATIC.

The thousand-dollar match between the yachts Meteor and Bella, yesterday, was won by the former, the Bella having violated the rules.

STRIKE ENDED.

The carpenters and joiners' strike is practically ended, only one shop holding out against the eight-hour rule.

PETITION FOR PARDON.

It is stated that Gerrit Smith, having personally investigated the cases of several Ku-Klux imprisoned at the Albany Penitentiary, has petitioned the President to pardon and release three of them, who are evidently victims of circumstances.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

The official investigation into the charges of cruelty by the Superintendent of the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, completely disprove them. Strong were the efforts made by the priests to have the Commissioners adopt Catholic instruction in the institution.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

A concerted attempt to break jail at Newark, N. J., last night, was frustrated by the vigilance of the police, and one of the outside confederates, two horses and a wagon were captured.

THE PRIVATEER PIONEER SEIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A Newport, R. I. despatch states that the United States Marshal, accompanied by Captain Kitchie, of the Revenue Cutter Moccasin, went aboard the Cuban schooner Pioneer yesterday afternoon, and took charge of her by order of President Grant, for violation of the Neutrality laws. Lieutenant Chaureon, of the Cuban service, demanded the Marshal's papers in the name of the Cuban Republic, which were read to him, Captain Kitchie indorsing them, and informing the Lieutenant that he recognized the Marshal's authority. Lieutenant Chaureon protested in the name of the Cuban Republic against the seizure of the Pioneer, fired a gun, threw his sword overboard, nailed the Cuban colors to the mast, and with his officers and crew left the vessel in the hands of the Marshal. The United States officers then unloaded the guns, and the Pioneer will be docked and dismantled. Her case will be brought before the courts at Providence on the 12th instant.

DECLINES TO PAY.

Comptroller Schroder declines to pay the salaries to the police and District Judges of Brooklyn until the comply with the law requiring them to remit the fines received from criminals.

BASE-BALL.

The *Times* Club, 16; the *Tribune* Club, 14.

SUIT AGAINST GOULD.

Specifications in the forthcoming suit against Jay Gould show that he holds large tracts of land in and around Buffalo.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Drs. Cuyler, Pugh, and Elder arrived from Europe yesterday.

MICHIGAN.

One Boy Stabbs Another.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 4.—Guy Parmelee, a youth of 7 years, was stabbed, yesterday, by George Cooper, a lad of 15. The wound was made with a pocket knife, which entered his side to the depth of about three inches. Cooper will be arrested to-morrow.

Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 4.—Several meetings have been held here for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, which is now building from Chicago to this city. Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed. If a sufficient amount is raised, the car shops will be located here.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—PASSED UP—Props Roanoke, Yosemite, [illegible]; schrs Geo. Steele, Argus, Smith, Wm. Young.

PASSED DOWN—Props Montana, Sanilac; bark Jane Bell; schrs Olive Branch, Light Guard.

WIND—South.

Mr. Greeley's Movements.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4.—Mr. Greeley spent the day at Bristol, and is the guest of Senator Sprague.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—BEEVES—The market this week, has been very quiet. Indeed sellers say they have not experienced so tame a market in a long time. This was due to an indisposition on the part of Eastern dealers to pay the advance on last week's prices; but sellers, while admitting the ruling of the market was far too high, asserted that they only asked a small commission and consequently maintained their rates. The attendance of buyers at the opening of the market on Thursday was good, but very little business was done, as buyers preferred to waiting until the next day, in the hope that something would turn up. In this, however, they were disappointed, for, on Friday, the market opened firm, with an advance of ¼c per lb for tops, and Eastern buyers were not only obliged to pay it, but had to take what they could get at seller's option. Yesterday many of the New York dealers absented themselves from the market, as they could not save themselves at the rates asked, but the trade was steady, except for drovers, who claim that the best herds do not sustain any loss. With regard to quality, a proportion of the better grades of tops, but the market was steady, of medium and common was not up to the average. One or two good herds of medium were offered and fetched full market rates, and some loads of Texan attracted much attention, and were quickly sold. A drove of Henry & Rosenthal offered at the best figure, tops, which arrived in market, and realized the top price for them. On Saturday very little was done as nearly all the cattle were disposed of yesterday at full figures and the trade this morning was confined to the sales of a few retail lots.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week, in car-loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday—45 cars cattle, no sheep, 46 cars hogs, 2 cars horses. Tuesday—53 cars cattle, 3 cars sheep, 36 cars hogs, 1 car horses. Wednesday—58 cars cattle, no sheep, 31 cars hogs, 1 car horses. Thursday—113 cars cattle, 17 cars sheep, 16 cars hogs, 2 cars horses. Friday—116 cars cattle, 23 cars sheep, 12 cars hogs, 2 cars horses. Saturday—41 cars cattle, 2 cars sheep, 27 cars hogs, 1 car horses. Sunday—6 cars cattle, 14 cars sheep, 3 cars hogs, 2 cars horses. Total—461 cars cattle, 59 cars sheep, 169 cars hogs, 11 cars horses.

We correct our comparative value statement according to the ruling prices of the market. Premium this week $7.25@7.75; last week, $7.25@7.65. Extra, $6.75@7.25; last week, $6.75@7.25. First quality, this week, $6.50@6.75; last week, $6.25@6.75. Second quality, this week, $6.25@6.50; last week, $5.75@6.25. Third quality, $5.50@6.25; last week, $5.25@5.75. Inferior, $4.50@5.50; last week, $4.50@5.25.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES—The receipts have been light during the week, and only few sales have been effected at last week's rates. The receipts of calves have been liberal, but there is not much demand for them here. Calves are held at 6@8½c per lb, and grass do at $4 and $12 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There has been a brisk demand for sheep and lambs of good quality for the New York and Rhode Island markets. The offerings have been fewer than last week, the supply not having kept pace with the demand. We quote sheep at 5@7c per lb, and lambs from 7@10c.

HORSES—Eleven car-loads were received during the week, but the demand here being light, they were principally sent forward in first hands. Sales during the week have been light at about last week's prices. [illegible] received were fed and sent forward in first hands, [illegible]

"THE TRIUMPH OF CHASTITY."

A New Group by Mr. Hart.

Florence, Italy (June), Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

A very important work, in the studio of an American sculptor, will issue from the clay during the present summer. I refer to Mr. Joel T. Hart's group entitled "The Triumph of Chastity"—an ideal upon which the artist has been engaged for several years. Mr. Hart is already sufficiently well-known in the United States, not only as a sculptor, but also as a philosopher, a poet, a scientist.

It is scarcely too much to say that, as a carefully studied composition, evincing a thorough knowledge of anatomy and of the subtile laws of form and curvature, there is no modern work which may challenge comparison with "The Triumph of Chastity." At all events, my judgment is sustained by the opinion of the most celebrated Italian and American artists and critics. The group in question has been a life-long ideal, for the attainment of which the distinguished sculptor has spared neither time nor labor. More than one hundred of the finest living models have been carefully studied with special reference to it; and yet I venture to say that not one of these models have been copied, even in the minutest detail, so thoroughly free is the artist from all materialistic tendencies. The striking excellences of each have been observed, and have become suggestive in the mind of the artist; so that there has issued forth a composition which has nothing precisely in common with aught else, but in which myriad natural beauties of form are idealized and merged into a harmonious whole.

The "Triumph of Chastity," an entirely original conception, has been evolved by Mr. Hart in a group of two nude figures. A virgin just arrived at perfect womanhood is assailed by Cupid. Unavailing to penetrate the virtue in which she is mailed, the shafts fall broken to the ground. At last the quiver lies exhausted; but one arrow remains, and that is held by the virgin high above the reach of the little assailant; the latter is on tiptoe reaching for it, with an expression of intense earnestness. The whole nature of the attack is now changed. Seduction, now no longer a purpose, yields to a pure affection, kindled by the persistent exhibition of high womanly virtue. It is just here that Mr. Hart has arrested the idea and turned it into marble. The virgin at length pauses in her career, and, with an expression as calm as it is pure, casts her eyes down toward Cupid, the action necessitating a very graceful and effective turn of the head. The artist's ideal is evidently a woman absolutely superior to flattery; and this superiority he has expressed, not merely in a noble and elevated countenance, but also in the strong, rich forms of his truly admirable figure—a strong, well-developed body thus being typical of a corresponding mental character.

The necessary disposition of the figures, rendered in subordination to the subject, and in harmony with it and with each other, affords scope for a composition of peculiar beauty and signal power. The figure of the virgin is gracefully but firmly poised on the right leg, the left dropping slightly to the rear; hence a varied and very charming effect of attitude. The fingers of the right hand just touch the bow that Cupid holds securely under his left arm—the left, as we have seen, being upraised with the last remaining arrow. Cupid on tiptoe, at the right, somewhat toward the rear, extends his right arm, his head thrown back, much anxiety being revealed in the earnest expression of his very beautiful face.

It is scarcely possible to estimate the refining influence of this ideal woman. She is of the purest and noblest type, and is not merely not susceptible to seduction, but superior to the manifold little vices and vanities incident to ordinary humanity. Virgin-like throughout, there is nothing in her condition to suggest aught that is indelicate. On the contrary, the artist has endued her with an exquisite sentiment of purity utterly unattainable in a draped figure. The figure is not altogether nude, though arrayed in garments which only a great poet could weave. Graced with that veiling modesty which formed the bridal robe of Eve, she seems more effectually clothed than though invested with the attire of an Oriental Princess. The countenance, with its ample brow, its downcast eyes, and rich, graceful forms, is modelled with a sweetness of expression, and a delicate refinement which is in perfect sympathy both with the purity of the figure, and the beauty and elevation of the character.

In referring to the rare technical excellences apparent in this beautiful figure, it may not be out of place to call attention to the great difficulties which must necessarily be encountered in rendering the female form. Those muscles which are prominent in the male—giving force, elegance and variety of expression—are subdued in the other sex, imbedded, so to speak, in the adipose tissues. Consequently, since those pronounced articulations which in the male serve as guides to the artist, are unapparent in the female, a very thorough knowledge is requisite to express correctly their subtle but powerful influence upon the external forms. This knowledge Mr. Hart has derived not merely from the careful study of a very large number of living models, but also from minute scientific investigation. He devoted one or two hours each day, for six or seven successive seasons, to the study of anatomy in the lecture and dissecting rooms. And yet there is nothing in this work which suggests an attempt at display. The various articulations, whether of limbs or torso, are exquisitely delicate, and each one adds a special charm, but in all these is manifested, together with a power and a reserved confidence, that modesty which ever accompanies great genius. The attention of the spectator is never diverted from the work to the artist by any trick of composition. Even in the right leg, which, since it supports the body, demands greater force and energy of treatment, there is no undue emphasis, no exaggerated expression in the knee—a conceit to which, under analagous conditions, inferior artists often yield. On the contrary, a sweet and beautiful sentiment, rendered in harmony with the gentle conception, is delicately expressed in the individual forms. And so, while nothing obtrudes, each part is sufficiently developed and perfectly satisfying.

The beauty and variety of movement which distinguishes this figure is not less remarkable than the wondrous sweep of graceful line, or the delicate richness and exquisite poetic sentiment of the lovely forms. Everywhere there are sweet and subtle harmonies, that merge into one grand, general harmony; myriad lines, some flowing forth in trembling beauty, some converging with augmented power, but all pure, modest, effective; articulations delightfully modulated—now in antithesis, now in compensation, now in contrasts that conspire to evolve the finest harmonies. These varied beauties together constitute a perfect unity, a figure of classic elegance, goddess-like, through which the eminent master has poured forth an anthem to the praise of heaven-born Chastity.

An Amazon's Story.

The Kansas City *Times* of Saturday morning has the following tough story of a masculine female:

The calaboose sometimes has for its tenants some rough characters. Yesterday a woman was turned loose whose proper name is Fanny Taylor. She is a hard character, and frequents a negro den of prostitution, where she was found. She stated to our reporter that she was born in Spotsylvania County, Pa. When young she ran away with Robinson & Eldred's circus, with which she remained several years as a female athlete and gymnast. She afterwards learned the shoemaker's trade and served five years in this business, part of this time passing as a man. She then served two years as a blacksmith in the patent bolt and nut works in St. Louis, and claims to be able to shoe a horse as well as a man. She served as blacksmith in the Tenth Missouri cavalry from 1862 to 1864, and was taken prisoner in Alabama and sent to Richmond, where she revealed her sex and got her release. She was many times arrested in Richmond for fighting or gambling. Some of these fights were very serious. She boasts of having a fight with Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond, and afterward had a prizefight and won it. She made her escape from Richmond, and returned to St. Louis, when she was sent to jail for shooting in the Bowery Theatre. She made her escape by climbing a wall and letting herself down by a blanket cut into strips. She then assumed her own clothing, and, passing as a woman, escaped detection. She has run as brakesman on the Missouri Pacific for nearly a year, but was discharged for drunkenness. She married a negro in this town about a year ago, with whom she lived some time. Her greatest enemy is her temper, which is very high, and when inflamed by strong drink is demoniac. She is one of the roughest women living, and is more like a man than woman.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

What Ought to Have Been Done in the Case?

Old Mr. S——, a man of mark in his neighborhood, and noted for his general good sense, was long troubled with a recollection of the following dream:

He fancied himself on horseback, riding towards his county town, when suddenly he saw what was evidently a spectre, standing near the roadside, beckoning earnestly to him to approach.

Educated to have no faith in ghosts, but rather a feeling of pity for those who were so weak as to believe in them, he was shocked to have his creed so rudely and irresistibly assailed, and his blood ran cold at the sight. Having, however, "a good conscience both toward God and toward man," he responded without hesitation to the almost imperative summons.

"Who are you, and what do you wish?" he inquired.

"I am the spirit of a murdered man," said the shadowy being, speaking in a soft, sad tone. "My murderer is at large and unsuspected; nor will he ever be made known, unless you—yes, you, John S——, will use the means that I point out. *You are asleep, and you know it;* but will you promise that, when awake, you will carry out the plan I now give you?"

He promised; and the spectre, after giving him a plan of procedure, as magistrate, which seemed to him reasonable enough, slowly disappeared. On awaking, he began to muse:

"This is a very unusual dream. I acknowledged myself to be asleep, and with that knowledge promised that, on awaking, I would, as a Magistrate, carry out a certain plan of operations. Now, shall I keep the promise?" He mused again. "I am bound by a *spirit,* bound by a *dream.* That is the extent of my obligation. Does it amount to anything? Pshaw! I wonder at having allowed myself to be troubled for one moment. But, certainly, it was a remarkable dream."

With these reflections, he turned on his pillow, and again went to sleep. Scarcely, however, had he made his second entry into dreamland, before he was on horseback as before, travelling along the same road and approaching the same haunted spot. And there, too, stood the spirit watching his movements, and beckoning him again to come near. Confident in his integrity of purpose, he went forward with all the boldness he could command, but with some uneasiness of conscience, and with some disquiet, too, at discovering in the spirit's face an expression that he did not altogether like.

"John S——," exclaimed that being, "you have broken your word. You promised that, when awake, you would carry out the course that I prescribed; but as soon as you awoke you decided not to do it. Will you promise again?"

He made the promise a second time, and soon after awoke. For some minutes he lay reflecting seriously upon his responsibility in the case, as a man, as a magistrate, and as a Christian; and seeing no course which his judgment would approve, except what had been before resolved upon, he awoke his wife, and told her the dream, without, however, detailing the particulars of the course to be pursued. Being a strong-minded and practical woman, she promptly replied as he expected:

"The dream was certainly a singular one. But would it not look very strange that you, a deacon in the church and a magistrate, should be influenced by a *dream* of having made a promise to a *spirit?* I would think of it no more."

Scarcely one woman in a hundred, if one in a thousand, would have given such cool, philosophical advice. It satisfied *him,* but it was far from satisfying the eager spirit of the murdered man.

Husband and wife had scarcely composed themselves to sleep before Mrs. S—— heard a groan of terror from her husband, and saw him leap frantically from bed. He had dreamed of being again on horseback, again passing that dreaded spot, and again seeing the spirit there. Its countenance, however, was no longer mild, but wrathful—more demon-like than angelic; it seemed actually to flash fire.

It continued to beckon as before, but Mr. S—— dared not now approach. Conscience stricken at the recollection of having twice violated his word, he put whip and spur to his horse and endeavored to dash by at full speed. But it was all in vain, both man and horse were under a spell, while that terrible looking specter was moving after him like a bird through the air. In a moment it had leaped upon the crupper of the horse and was twining its pale arms around his waist. Mr. S—— gave a cry of horror, and leaped, as he supposed, from his horse, but awaked to find himself in the middle of his room, and his wife calling to him anxiously to know what was the matter.

A curious part of the history, he said, was the fact, that although the course of procedure prescribed by the spirit was, at the time of his promise, or rather, *seemed to him to be,* plain and simple as A B C, it vanished so perfectly with the close of the dream that not a trace of it remained in memory.

Until the day of his death—for this is a veritable history—the question would recur at times with painful emphasis, "was I not under obligation? *I promised in my sleep, knowing that I was asleep*"—*Our Monthly for August.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nine Internal Revenue receipts for the month of July footed up $14,212,172.62.

—If a friend asks to borrow your umbrella, tell him you will be damped if you do.

—The coopers of Akron, Ohio, are on a strike. They demand 15 cents per barrel the year round.

—A young lady of Lee, Mass., recently sold her hair, which reached almost to the ground, to a Pittsfield hair-dealer for $55.

—The new Paris Opera House will cost $8,000,000. The sculpture and painting alone will cost $220,000, and the ornaments $360,000.

—The Connecticut Legislature, which adjourned last Thursday, passed a severe Liquor License law, but refused a bill to establish a State Police.

—The largest and finest exhibition of cattle ever held in the United States will come off at Boston in September next, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. The amount to be awarded in premiums is over $22,000.

—The shoe business in New Bedford, Mass., has grown to be such an important manufacturing interest in the past few years, that 300 persons are now employed in it.

—The death-warrants read to culprits on the gallows in New Jersey cover eleven pages, and as the performance usually takes place in the hottest part of the day. As the Sheriffs have to "spell out" all the hard words, the operation is rather tedious to the gentleman waiting to be hanged.

—A woman, an infant and a bottle of milk caused a great commotion on an Indiana train the other day, when it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The bottle dropped out of the window, the mother franticly pulled the bell-cord, stopped the train, and wanted the conductor to go back after the babe's lost sustenance. He didn't go.

—A process of wood-carving by machinery has been introduced in Paris by one M. Lantaigne. It is adapted to all kinds of wood, the harder and drier the better. The wood is passed through rolls or matrix cylinders, whereby any desired pattern is impressed upon the surface with a delicacy and effect that compare favorably with the work of skilled carvers, and at a cost almost nominal. The process is rapid, as ten superficial feet of finished work can be produced per second.

DIED.

HILL—On Aug. 4, at Kewanee, Clark Hill.

Funeral from his late residence, 214 West Washington-st. Notice of time of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on the Black. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

Bricklayers.

All the members of Lodge No 1 of Chicago are requested to attend to their regular meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Hall on Harrison-st, for special business.

By order of the President.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State-st., corner Eldridge-court,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms, $3 per day.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

Second Grand Gift Concert

In aid of the Public Library of Kentucky,

At Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $255; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash [illegible]

One Grand Gift, Cash 50,000

1 [illegible] 25,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 20,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 15,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 10,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 9,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 8,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 7,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 6,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 5,000 Cash.

1 [illegible] 4,000 Cash.

4 Gifts of $2,000 each [illegible] Cash.

15 Gifts of $1,000 each [illegible] 15,000 Cash.

20 Gifts of $900 each [illegible] 18,000 Cash.

21 Gifts of $800 each [illegible] Cash.

25 Gifts of $700 each [illegible] Cash.

[illegible] Gifts of $600 each [illegible] Cash.

[illegible] Gifts of $500 each [illegible] Cash.

[illegible] Gifts of $400 each [illegible] Cash.

86 Gifts of $300 each [illegible] Cash.

100 Gifts of $200 each [illegible] Cash.

612 Gifts of $100 each [illegible] Cash.

Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash [illegible]

The drawing will take place in public, in presence of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done:

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.

Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Leb'n Dis.

Hon. W. H. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.

Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.

Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.

Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.

Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.

Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.

Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.

Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.

Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.

Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor, Louisville.

Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.

HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer, Louisville.

A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.

PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.

JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres Second National Bank.

W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.

J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.

HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.

Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres L. & C. Short Line R.R.

VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.

Those who desire further information or to register their orders for tickets can call at the following news-offices:

BRIGGS HOUSE, TREMONT HOUSE, ST. JAMES HOTEL, TRANSIT HOUSE (Stock Yards), PHILLIPS & HANNA, 287 State st., and 324 Wabash av. JOHN R. WALSH, 39 West Randolph st., P. V. FITZPATRICK, 853 State-st., HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake-st., or address

GOV. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. Sam Lawson's Oldtown Fireside Stories.

By MRS. H. B. STOWE. [illegible]

II. The Adventures of Philip, and Shabby Genteel Story.

By W. M. THACKERAY. [illegible]

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

EXCURSION.

SEA BATHING.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

OFFICE DESKS,

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S,

157 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. KERR & CO.,

96 WEST LAKE-ST.,

[illegible]

J. M. W. JONES,

[illegible]

68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

J. W. BAILEY,

[illegible]

Dr. M. S. Dean,

[illegible]

Dr. J. N. CROUSE,

[illegible]

Dr. Geo. H. Cushing,

[illegible]

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK WANTED.

[illegible]

RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD Residence ASSOCIATION

Hereby announce their complete organization under the laws of the State of Illinois, with the following management:

THOS. HOYNE, President,

J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer

J. M. WALKER,

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

HENRY GREENEBAUM,

JOHN C. DORE,

JAMES E. TYLER,

Directors.

OBJECT of the Association is to secure residence lots for the members of the Association [illegible]

CAPITAL STOCK,

$2,000,000!!

[illegible]

$500,000

[illegible]

$1,500,000

[illegible]

25 per cent in Cash.

25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1873.

25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1874.

[illegible]

TEMPORARY OFFICE:

Branch Office of the German National Bank,

374 WABASH-AV.

CLOTHING.

New Wholesale

CLOTHING HOUSE.

[illegible]

Nos. 75 & 77 Wabash-av.,

Rindskopf, Barbe & Co.

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

Loans Negotiated

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have this day moved into our New Store corner Monroe and Market-sts.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.

The Eleventh Annual Session Commences Wednesday, September 4.

[illegible]

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range

[illegible]

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,

[illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENCY FOR AMERICAN WATCHES.

[illegible]

GRAND OPENING.

[illegible]

Rogers' & Westenholm's Knives

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s.

SCOTCH GRANITE.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—The following counties give Merrimon the respective majorities attached:

County.	Majority.	Gain.	Loss.
Stanly	275	319	....
Iredell	500	....	59
Cabarrus	349	231	....
Anson	711	105	....
Chatham	95	....	641
Rowan	587	51	....
Union	430	276	....
Orange	634	....	88
Wilson	167	....	75
Cumberland	7	....	63
Mecklenburg	281	26	....

The following give Caldwell majorities:

County.	Majority.	Gain.	Loss.
Richmond	229	....	97
Lenoir	427	114	....
Wayne	268	182	....
Greene	141	....	71
New Hanover	1,239	366	....

ADVICES RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The communications from the Grant agents in North Carolina to their official superiors in this city have been rather more encouraging to-day, but their glowing predictions do not appear to be sustained by the facts.

A despatch from Raleigh this evening, deals in figures, which are more decisive than any of the predictions of Revenue Supervisors or Special Detectives detailed to assist in a Republican victory. The full returns from forty-six counties show a conservative gain of 600 votes on the vote of 1870, mostly in the eastern part of the State, while fewer returns from the western counties, also, give small conservative gains.

A private despatch from a judicious conservative correspondent at Raleigh, this evening, says, "Merrimon is surely successful by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority," and that Cobb, Thomas, and Smith are the only Republican Congressmen elected. Settle is settled by eight hundred majority, though his followers still keep up a show of courage by boasting that he will win somehow in the end.

A special to Senator Harlan's Administration organ, this morning, boasts that the spirits of the Republicans are much better than yesterday; and they now boldly claim the State. The correspondent, however, admits that the statistics vary, and that only three Republican Congressmen are elected.

Perry, who is suspected of hedging his bets by telegraph yesterday, deals in generalities to-day, and only expresses a hope that the Republicans have saved the State.

The Administration organs in this city are much milder to-day, and give plain evidence they are hoping against hope. The prevailing sentiment in well-informed circles this evening is altogether favorable and encouraging to a final and emphatic Liberal success.

Secretary Delano, with his son and chief clerk, left for home to-day. The Assistant Secretary being absent, the Department of the Interior is therefore left to be run by its Solicitor. Only three Cabinet officers are now on even nominal duty.

DESPATCHES RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Grant papers still refuse to give up North Carolina, basing their hopes on telegrams from office holders at Raleigh. Special correspondents, however, agree that the Liberal majority will range from 5,000 to 8,000. One hundred guns were fired at noon, to-day, at the City Hall Park, by the joint Liberal and Democratic headquarters. The cartridges used were a batch ordered by the Grant managers to celebrate their prospective triumph in the old North State.

The *Times* to-day virtually accepts the defeat in North Carolina in a bitter, double-leaded editorial, asserting that the young men of the South have been trained in the idea that it is their duty to remember the cause for which their fathers fell, and to return or avenge it. If they, assisted by Northern Democrats, gain possession of power, it will be a calamity of gravest importance to the nation. The Southern white voters are aiming to regain possession of the Government, and their strength will be fully tested for the first time in twelve years. The *Times* makes a prolonged croak in this view, and admits that the loss of North Carolina shows the necessity of instant and unflagging work on the Grant side.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A Raleigh special says that Republican gains are reported in various counties, with Conservative losses in others. The latest returns reduce the Conservative figures. The Republicans still have hopes of success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Both parties here claim a victory in North Carolina. The Democrats are firing guns. The Republicans to-day are rejoicing over a despatch received by Columbus Delano from Collector of Internal Revenue Young, at Raleigh, dated 12:30 last night, saying: "Things look better to-night. The lying and unreliable despatches of the Democrats are being corrected by the official returns. The Republicans are much more sanguine. Smith's election to Congress in this district is now considered certain. We think we have carried the State."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Supervisor P. W. Perry telegraphed, at noon to-day, from Raleigh, to Secretary Delano: "Everything brightening. Caldwell and the whole State ticket elected."

WILSON AND NOYES AT RICHMOND, IND.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 3.—An immense Republican mass meeting was held here to-day, the number present being generally estimated at from eight to ten thousand.

Hon. Henry Wilson made the first speech. He began by referring to the record of Indiana, and of Wayne County, in war and in peace; then traced the footsteps of the Republican party from infancy to the present time, showing that it had, from beginning to end, been true to the principles of Justice, Liberty, and Humanity. Those who say that the party has performed its mission and is dead, are themselves dead to the great principles on which it was founded and still rests. Those who leave the party, claiming they are as good Republicans as ever, simply follow in the footsteps of the Blairs, Doolittle, and Andrew Johnson.

He then reviewed the record of General Grant in war and peace. He said as Chairman of the Military Committee in the Senate he had special advantages to study his character. From the beginning, of all the Generals in the field, he showed himself the most efficient and far-sighted. He favored putting colored men into the army. In 1866 General Grant urged the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage to negroes. He favored and suggested the original Reconstruction bill, and did more than any other man to secure the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1869 and 1870. He concurred in the passage of the Ku-Klux Bill only after it was perfectly apparent that the negroes in Louisiana and other Southern States could not protect themselves. He hesitated to assume the power conferred upon him by that law. His course toward the white people of the South had invariably been humane. The speaker averred that Sumner's additional Civil Rights Bill was supported by the Administration members of both Houses of Congress, but was opposed by Trumbull and Schurz and their followers, and defeated by the Democrats. He said an effort is now being made to draw colored votes away from Grant, but, having been over the field, he was prepared to say that 99 out of every 100 negroes, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, will vote for him.

He alluded to the plea now being made for rebels and Democrats by Liberal Republicans that they should be forgiven. He was ready to forgive when they showed real evidence of repentance. He could not believe that after forty years of sinning three million men could, like Paul, be converted in the twinkling of an eye. He was not willing to accept mere lip evidence of their conversion. If they have been honest for forty years in the persistent service of the slave power, they could not be converted to the Cincinnati platform in a single day.

In closing, the speaker appealed to the men of Indiana to stand firmly by the party which had done more for the human race than all others, and which could never die ignobly.

Senator Wilson was followed by Governor Noyes, of Ohio, who spoke an hour and a half. He said we have now entered upon an anomalous political campaign. Heretofore there have always been opposed to each other two parties, representing distinct and antagonistic ideas; but now, if the protestations of certain self-constituted party leaders are to be depended on, the old Democratic party has committed self-destruction. But this is all a pretence and sham, intended to mislead. The Democratic corpse, under the influence of the so called Liberal Republican batteries, will be galvanized into life again. It is only the semblance of death, out of which it will spring into action and vigorous existence, animated by the spirit of evil, bent upon overturning the grand accomplishments of the last ten years, and seeking to perpetuate its power by betraying the dearest interests of the country. I warn you, Republicans and patriots, against the deep-laid plots and wicked designs of those who sympathized with treason during the rebellion, and who have shared in and smarted under the discomfiture of the rebel armies and a hostile Government, destroyed by the valor of Union soldiers. They only bide their time. Their ablest representatives declare that they have sacrificed no principle whatever, have changed no party creed, have in no respect denied or abjured the faith they professed in 1860 and 1861. Recognizing the fact, however, that their record of treason during the war was so black and damning that they could never hope for political power again without resorting to subterfuge and false pretense, they have deliberately put on an appearance of swallowing all the utterances of the last ten years, and of cheerfully accepting as their candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people the man who never opened his mouth but to abuse them, who never took his pen but to characterize them as the veriest vagabonds on the face of the earth. Who believes that they are honest in their present humiliating attitude? They are hungry for the loaves and fishes; they want the emoluments of official position; they want the influence and patronage of the dominant party. With good promises inscribed upon their banners and the cry of reform on their tongues. Under cover of a mere skirmish-line of disappointed and sore head Republicans, they hope to carry the citadel of good Government and to share the spoils among the victors. It is, in fact, the old fight over again—a struggle between the liberty-loving and progressive elements of the nation on one hand and the representatives of oppression, violence, and corruption on the other.

The speaker then passed briefly over the course of General Grant since his election to the Presidency, saying: He is a plain, blunt man, honest, earnest, patriotic, and faithful, not much accustomed to the ways of politicians, nor always mindful of the strictest proprieties. When elected President, he knew very little of those who had figured largely in the management of public affairs. He had not been educated in arts of diplomacy, nor taught in those sugar coated phrases which are intended to conceal the bitterest and sometimes the wickedest thoughts. When insulted, vilified and abused, when unjustly assailed and mercilessly followed by those who should have been his friends, he could not settle himself back in his easy chair without complaint, or satisfy himself with complacently reflecting upon the dignity of his high office. When attacked, he met his enemies half way; just as he did during the rebellion, and, for the most part, come off victorious. But he made personal enemies—bitter, implacable, relentless and unscrupulous enemies. Now, the Democratic leaders are seeking to avail themselves of all these disappointed, dissatisfied and revengeful elements to work the dissolution of the Republican party.

He reviewed and refuted all charges of corruption against General Grant, from that of nepotism to the San Domingo affair, and showed that each and every one had been made through malice, and could not be substantiated. He said it, perhaps, never happened in the history of our country that a public man has been so bitterly assailed as has General Grant. Everything which the malignancy of revengeful souls could suggest, everything which envenomed tongues could utter, everything which the malicious ingenuity of able and unscrupulous enemies could devise, has been written or spoken to break down the character and injure the reputation of an honest and upright man—one who has served his country as no other living being has done; who, in the dark hours of the Republic, when treason and rebellion ruled the hour, marshalled our armies and led them to victory, who, after four years of such noble daring and brilliant achievements made him the idol of his own countrymen and the wonder of the world, was called by a grateful people to preside over the nation he had saved from disaster and ruin; who never had a thought but for the public good; whose darling ambition it has been to serve the people who have honored him. A modest, thoughtful, unpretending patriot and soldier, whose matchless fame no foul-tongued and false hearted demagogue can tarnish; whose hold upon the hearts of the people no lying adventurer or disappointed politician shall ever be able to loosen; envy cannot harm him; malice cannot reach him; falsehood assails him in vain, for the loyal people of America will not forget or underrate his devotion to the land we love, or the inheritance of good Government which he preserved for their posterity.

The speaker compared the course of General Grant and Horace Greeley toward the Southern people, showing that the former has always been their best friend, and that nothing but hope of political plunder could cause them to choose Greeley before Grant.

Governor Baker, who presided at the meeting, and Hon. Wm. Allen, also made short speeches.

SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 3.—The Republican ratification meeting here was largely attended, several thousand being present, with delegations from Mishawaka, Niles, Michigan City, &c. Amid enthusiastic cheering, Vice President Colfax was elected to preside.

In a few preliminary remarks, he introduced Senator O. P. Morton, who spoke on the National issues for one and a half hours, the main points of which have been previously telegraphed during the campaign. A rain storm drove the audience from the square into the Court room, which was densely crowded, and the speech was received with much applause.

At the conclusion of the Senator's speech, Mr. Colfax was loudly called, and responded substantially as follows:

FELLOW REPUBLICANS: I accepted cheerfully the honor of presiding over the thousands assembled here, because my heart throbs as warmly as ever in favor of the Republican principles I have so often defended before you. Rejoicing with you in their triumphs, and devoted as ever to their maintenance. I march only under the flag and keep step to the music of the old Republican party of liberty and loyalty. [Great cheering.] With my convictions, and my ideas as to principle and duty, I could go no where else. With all my heart I congratulate you and the country on the magnificent indorsement we have extended for our political [illegible]. Once have I prophesied to you, in this room and in our square, that if you would be faithful to the end in favor of the great principles we inscribed on our banners, the time would come when the whole world would ratify them—when not only would posterity rise up to call you blessed, even, would endorse your work. That hour has come, sooner than expected, and at last there exists no party,—not even a recognized political leader,—that dares to lift his voice against what, amid so much opposition, and obloquy and misrepresentation, you enshrined in the National Constitution.

Striving to induce the nation to forget the epithets they sought to fasten upon us, a Democratic National Convention hastens to ratify and declare allegiance to those three great monuments of liberty and justice, the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. Has not my prediction been quickly and thoroughly fulfilled? I regret that General Packard, our worthy Congressman, has been called away from us to speak at Plymouth to-day, as he would have followed Senator Morton instead of myself. He deserves the re-election he will receive at your hands, and I need scarcely tell you that I support him with the same cordiality and the same political and personal friendship with which I supported him in 1860, 1866, and 1870.

You do not expect me to launch into a campaign speech. Two years ago, when I made the laborious canvass of my old district and the State, which so nearly cost me my life, I told you here that I expected my public life to close with this term. Knowing, also, that the public opinion of the nation, in its entire history, had forbidden a President or Vice President, who had not the excuse of being a candidate, entering into actual stump speaking in a Presidential canvass, with all its strifes, antagonisms, and asperities, criminations and recriminations, I told you, and all others, that, not expecting to be a candidate this year, that canvass was the last political campaign I should actually participate in, and, not being a candidate now, I cannot revoke that declaration, nor attempt to violate a rule that none of my predecessors have felt it proper to break.

But while thus restrained, I feel at liberty, of course, as a citizen, to talk to my fellow-townsmen, at home, privately or publicly. Nor is it any restraint upon me to scrupulously avoid any personal denunciation of candidates or citizens to whom I am politically opposed. While I cannot support Mr. Greeley, the personal friendship of a lifetime closes my lips to any attacks upon him. The pathway of duty leads me to the regular nominations of my political friends, and if we lived in the same State, the tickets each of us voted would be different from top to bottom.

For twenty years I have been an active canvasser, without ever indulging in personal invective against opponents, bearing all such things myself without retort in kind, and never having lost a friend or a vote by it all. I am satisfied it is not the way to win political battles, and, as I never used the word Copperhead in the hundreds of speeches I made during the war, I am sure I shall say nothing offensive now, even to those who differ the most widely from me. The number of sympathizing friends I found here, amongst old political opponents, since my return from Washington, was gratifyingly large; but I told them all, as I tell you to-day, if they sympathise with me to follow my example, and vote an open ticket for Grant and Wilson, Brown and Seaton, the whole Republican ticket, and they will feel happy. [Laughter and applause.]

And now let me make a political prediction, which Senator Morton may repeat on his tour over the State: I will not deny that we have lost some of our old and valued political comrades here, whose course I regret. I cannot speak harshly of them, for it is not my nature and I trust many of them will be back before November, touching shoulder to shoulder with us again. But, while we may not be able to equal the majority of November, 1868, swelled, perhaps, as that was by your personal regard for your fellow-townsman, we do expect to give Grant and Wilson the full average Republican majority we cast here in the elections of 1864 and 1868, State and National, at which we carried the State every time. So that if the balance of the State does as well as we do here, where we believe that men are nothing, but principles everything, Indiana is safe. [Great applause.]

I must not forget to speak briefly about some extraordinary events which have occurred this year. For two or three years our opponents have insisted that it was time for the Republican party to disintegrate and die, its mission having been, as they said, fulfilled; but lo! when the Democratic National Convention assembled, it proved to be a funeral, for they decided, and I think wisely, that it was time for their party to die. They buried the resolutions of 1798, which I had read every four years in their platform, since Congress ratified the Republican amendments to the Constitution, appointed Liberal Republicans to administer on what estate they had left, nominated candidates who had distinguished themselves, according to Democratic authority, by their championship of negro equality, and then committed suicide. [Great laughter.]

Nor is this all. For the first time in the history of Democratic Conventions, every vote cast for Republicans for nomination on their ticket was boisterously cheered, while votes cast for life-long Democrats were very vociferously hissed. Did you ever? It was just as if, with the three ably-edited papers in this city—the *Register* and the *Tribune*, Republican, and the *Union*, Democratic—again were to hear, in a Democratic Convention, the two first cheered to the echo, and the last hissed out of doors. [Applause.] Would you believe your ears?

The staple argument of our friends on the other side is conciliation, shaking hands, etc. Now, my own motto is conciliation politically, and reconciliation nationally. We have built up our steadily increasing majority in this county by unity and harmony, never reading any one out of the party unless he read himself out, but reading into the party all he could. And this is a political necessity for parties in a county, State, or nation, and the same path way to victory. And I am for reconciliation nationally on the only safe basis of obedience to the Constitution and the laws and the guaranty of liberty to all, justice to all, and protection to all. For this reason I voted, while in the House as your Representative, for every bill relieving from political disability all in the South who asked it and professed that obedience. [That's right.]

Before closing I must digress to say, as I did a month ago, at Kalamazoo, that the greatest peril to our nation to-day is not our political divisions and controversies, but it is recklessly running in debt abroad. I believe so much in the old-fashioned doctrine of living within your means that I look with alarm on the fact that more than $1,000,000,000 of our National, State, city, and railroad bonds are held abroad, to be paid by us, principal and interest, in American gold. The first half year of 1872 we shipped abroad $38,000,000 of gold that ought to have been kept at home, the last week in July, the amount rising to nearly $7,000,000. In this very month of August, $30,000,000 of debt for foreign railroad iron falls due, and $30,000,000 are expected as duties in this one month at New York alone, which, at the reduced tariff, averaging 38 per cent, represents nearly $80,000,000 of foreign goods in one month entering into consumption in this country,—all to be paid for at some time and in some way. This last amount is, of course, increased by the fact that some cargoes of goods have waited till the reduced tariff operates. But if financial panic should occur in Europe, if war should bring our nation into its vortex, if our bonds should be sent back for conversion into gold, as seemed possible at one time, when the Treaty of Washington appeared likely to break down, I fear we should all regret that in the rapid development of our country and its remarkable activity we forgot the value of that motto which in peace certainly is a duty; "Pay as you go."

I come back, however, to the theme uppermost in your hearts. When our political enemies are compelled to endorse our principles, we should certainly not think of dissolving the organization that achieved their triumph. When they abandon their warfare on Republican measures, it is not the time for us to abandon our banners, bury the bitter memories of the past, not let the work of the past be endangered by the disbandment of the workmen, but let us vote as we have so often heretofore voted for our principles by voting cordially and unitedly for those faithful standard-bearers, Grant and Wilson, Brown and Seaton, Packard and their Republican associates.

Mr. Colfax was frequently cheered, and, at his close, three rousing cheers were given for him.

MORTON AT THE SOUTH BEND GRANT MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 3.—Senator Morton spoke here this afternoon. He had been thoroughly advertised, and for several days Vice President Colfax's name has been passed around to assist in drawing a crowd. Then, it being the regular market day, and pleasant weather in the morning, a large number of people had gathered in town, of whom near 3,000 were on hand to witness the regular services of the established church, as expounded by that leading Senatorial apostle, O. P. Morton.

The Chairman of the County Central Committee announced that it was his duty to call the meeting to order, and that he would nominate Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Chairman; which was received with three cheers.

Mr. Colfax arose and said that Morton's abilities and distinguished services as Governor during the war needed no eulogy from him, nor did he need any special introduction.

The apostle so considered it, and commenced his speech, which he delivered sitting. He first announced that there was no more a Democratic party, and then devoted himself to an extended review of Greeley and what would be the results of his administration if elected. During his tirade, the rain came on and broke up the meeting, which adjourned to the Court room, where he continued. He soon branched off on Jeff Davis, and said Greeley travelled nearly 800 miles out of his way unasked, to bail him, but said nothing about Wilson's resolution to release him without bail, nor why the Administration does not order his trial. He charged that the election of Greeley would result in the pension of the rebel soldiers, payment of the Confederate debt, and $400,000,000 for slaves, and that the constitution would of a necessity be violated. He spoke of the Democratic record, and then said the Democrats did not agree about anything. He briefly alluded to the finances, and then renewed his abuse of Greeley. He deprecated the stories about Grant, and this after he had abused Greeley in three fourths of his speech.

Colfax afterward made a short address, which aroused an enthusiasm very complimentary to him. When Mr. Colfax said, "Nor is it any constraint upon me to scrupulously avoid any personal denunciation of candidates or citizens to whom I am politically opposed," the sitting apostle felt the rebuke, and his pale face reddened very sensibly.

THE PALMER-KASSON STRUGGLE IN THE FIFTH IOWA DISTRICT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 3.—The Republican primaries held in this city and county, and five counties of this district, to-day, were the most exciting ever known, and the largest vote polled. Frank W. Palmer carried West DesMoines' sixteen delegates by 88 majority. Kasson carried East DesMoines' nine delegates by 62 majority. In the city at large Palmer has 24 majority up to this hour (midnight). All but five townships are heard from, and the delegates stand 26 for Palmer to 28 for Kasson. Palmer is no doubt sure of three of the five unreported townships, which will give him the county. The vote throughout the county has been larger than at the general election last fall. Seven townships reported in Madison County are all for Palmer, which will give him a majority of 17 in the County Convention. In the seven reported townships in Madison County, Kasson had only one vote, and Maxwell only one. Five townships reported from Dallas County give four for Palmer and one for Kasson. In Adair County, Palmer has a large majority. Nothing has been heard from Warren County, but all accounts from there up to this evening indicate an overwhelming majority for Palmer. There is no doubt whatever of Palmer having a majority in the District Convention.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 3.—The Liberal Democratic Congressional Convention for this (the Fifth) District will be held at Cedar Rapids, Aug. 21. The nominee will probably be George J. Boal, of Iowa City, a Liberal.

A large ratification and jubilee was held here last night over the North Carolina election, with an address by Dr. A. O'Leary.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 3.—The German Republican paper of Western Iowa this morning took down the names of Grant and Wilson, and, next week, will hoist the Greeley and Brown flag. The Liberals are daily gaining ground in this section.

GRINNELL, Iowa, Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Two great Conventions met in Des Moines, showing, by reports from eighty counties, a political revolution. The Germans and their press are almost unanimous for Greeley. Eleven new Greeley papers have been started, and all the Democratic press are ardent in the cause. Many counties report a change to Greeley of from 20 to 40 per cent of the Republican vote, and none less than 10 per cent. The Grant men, hearing from North Carolina, feel like going to bed, they say. Sumner, Banks, and North Carolina are glorious for one week. We have a majority of the hard old workers of the State, and never say Fail. Yours, J. B. GRINNELL.

LIBERAL EXULTATIONS AT OTTAWA—A GRANT CLUB AT STREATOR.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Court House here was packed this evening by an attentive audience, called together by the Greeley Club, of this city, in honor of the victory in North Carolina. The meeting was characterized by unwonted harmony and enthusiasm, and every allusion to the victory in North Carolina or to Horace Greeley was the signal for a round of applause. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. Bushnell, Attorney General; H. K. Boyle, Mayor of Ottawa; Arthur Caton, son of Hon. J. D. Caton, and C. F. Butter, Esq. The last gentleman was a delegate to the last Republican County Convention, and is a highly respected lawyer of this city.

A Greeley Club, consisting of over 150 members, has been formed in Streator, hitherto a Radical stronghold. The Hon. Washington Bushnell and J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora, addresses a public meeting there on Tuesday night next.

LIBERAL REJOICINGS AT ATCHISON, KAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 3.—The news of the Liberal victory in North Carolina was received in this city with the wildest enthusiasm. Last night, although no notice had been given of any meeting, the people gathered, built bonfires, and had a general jollification. There were fully 3,000 people present, and the meeting continued until 1 o'clock. On the speakers stand was exhibited the roll of the Greeley Club, 20 foot long, containing the names of the majority of the voters of Atchison. One hundred guns were fired on honor of the occasion.

MORMON MOB AT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 3.—A Liberal Union meeting to-night in front of the Salt Lake House, was broken up by a Mormon mob, amid great excitement. The Gentiles are much exasperated. But for cool heads there would have been bloodshed. The mob had the countenance of the police.

George Q. Cannon thanks the Democrats for their nomination to Congress, but says nothing about accepting or indorsing the platform. The election on Monday is looked forward to with great interest.

MR. GREELEY OFF FOR RHODE ISLAND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Mr. Greeley spent the morning at the Liberal Headquarters, answering letters. He departed by the Providence steamer for Rhode Island this afternoon, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Ida, Bristol being his first destination. On Tuesday he will attend a celebration in his honor at Island Springs, near Providence, and, during the ensuing fortnight, will visit various points in the State.

LIBERALISM AT SOUTH BEND, IND.

SOUTH BEND, Aug. 3.—At a Liberal meeting here last night, an invitation to voters of both parties to join in a Liberal campaign club was read and signed by seventy-five Republicans of this city. Among our Liberals are Hon. J. A. Hendricks, Hon. A. Anderson, a number of prominent merchants, and several leading manufacturers. The changes from Grant in this county, as known to date, are in excess of 200.

THE ELECTION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

LEWISBURG, W. Va., Aug. 3.—An election takes place in this State on Aug. 22, on the adoption of the New Constitution and for State officers. Both parties are making a hard fight.

JUDGE DAVIS—GREELEY CLUB AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—It is asserted, upon good authority, that Hon. David Davis emphatically denies his desertion of the Liberal movement, and, moreover, that he will, in a few days, give his views to the public, in a letter indorsing Greeley and Brown. There are already 800 names upon the call for a Greeley Club. The organization will be effected on Monday evening.

A DISGUSTED PAIR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The *Evening News* says: Ex-Comptroller Connelly writes that he does not intend to take part in the coming Presidential campaign; that he is disgusted with politics and politicians generally, and desires to remain quiet.

A letter from General Dix is published, in which the General states that he is incapable of supporting Greeley for President without utterly abandoning all political principles.

THIRD MINNESOTA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 3.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions of the Third Congressional District have issued a joint call for a Convention to meet September 3, in St. Paul, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Either James Smith, Jr., Liberal Republican, of St. Paul, or Eugene Wilson, Democrat, of Minneapolis, would probably be nominated. The chances now favor the former.

MEETINGS AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Grant and Wilson men held a meeting at the Opera House, this evening, to organize for the campaign. The attendance was large, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Several addresses were made and a club formed.

The Democrats and Liberals also held ward meetings, and both parties are busily forming for the campaign.

THE LIBERALS MOVING AT EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 3.—The Liberal Republicans met this evening, and, after speeches, appointed a committee to arrange for the reception of Carl Schurz. The meeting was moderately large, and composed largely of Democrats, several of whom participated in the proceedings.

THE CAUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The Liberals are firing 100 guns over the Carolina news.

Hon. S. S. Tilton, late Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was elected President of the Liberal Central Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Liberals fired 100 guns at the City Hall, at noon, in honor of the North Carolina election. A banner was suspended, with the words: "North Carolina pronounces in favor of reconciliation, union, and peace."

It is stated by some members of the Apollo Hall Democracy that the organization will take little, if any, active part in the Presidential campaign, but will devote itself wholly to city, county, and state affairs.

Senator Tipton is awaiting news of the health of his daughter, who is in Washington. Should he receive a favorable report, he will at once take a part in the West Virginia campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican County Convention, held to-day, nominated a full ticket, about equally divided between the parties.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3.—Quite a large crowd was collected last evening, to celebrate the conservative victory in North Carolina, and jubilant speeches, rejoicing in that victory for civilization and reconciliation, were made by Colonel W. F. Vilas, J. C. Gregory, and Burr W. Jones, more triumphs of like character being predicted here and elsewhere. Cannon were fired, bands played, rockets sent off, the crowd cheered, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 3.—Hon. J. C. Robinson received a large majority of the vote at the primary meetings to-day in this county, and is, consequently, the choice for Congress in this district, having already received the votes of Menard and Christian.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—Hon. Demas Barnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed an immense Greeley meeting in this city to-night.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 3.—One of the largest meetings ever held here assembled in Massachusetts street to-night. Speeches were made by Hon. Sidney Clark, and several others. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting continued till a very late hour, and adjourned with prolonged cheers for Grant and Wilson.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—City banks are not in so strong a position as might be desired. They are much poorer, this year, in legal tender notes, than last, and less able to meet a heavy drain of currency.

The foreign exchange has been weak and rates have steadily declined since this day week. Importers have been very busy in taking goods out of bond, under the new tariff, and have given but little attention to exchange. In gold there has been a steady advance from 114⅝ to 115¼, and at the close the highest prices of the week were maintained. The large demand for customs, and the disposition in some quarters to close up outstanding short contracts, assisted to produce this upward movement. Again, some parties have been buying gold to hold, in view of the comparatively small amount now in the actual ownership of the Treasury, as well as the possibility that the settlement for the new French loan might temporarily affect the financial situation in Europe.

Government bonds have advanced chiefly in sympathy with gold.

In the Stock Exchange, the railway and miscellaneous speculation started off with considerable firmness, but the temper of the market was soon after changed from bull to bear, and, during the closing days of the week, a marked decline in prices took place. In this decline Pacific Mail and Erie have been the most prominent, the former declining 4½ per cent, and the latter 4½ per cent, with some recovery at the close. Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central declined 3½ per cent, Lake Shore 2½ per cent, Northwestern Common 2½, Ohios, Union Pacific & Rock Island, 2 to 2½ per cent. Panama, Harlem, & Southern Pacific common have been exceptionally strong at intervals. The fluctuations in the balance of the list were, on the downward turn, ½ to 1 per cent. At the close of the week there was a rally from the lowest point, and the general market closed quiet and steady.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PORT

for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $[illegible]; [illegible] and specie exports, $1,698,388. The local merchandise imports since January 1, are $250,515,170, against $219,763,791 last year, and $174,385,309 in 1870. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, are $128,338,129, against $126,965,282 in 1871, and $106,988,829 in 1870. The total exports of specie, since Jan. 1, are $54,880,098, against $50,937,245 last year, and $23,973,040 in 1870.

CLOSING RATES YESTERDAY.

Money to-day closed easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold was firm, with a moderate business at 115⅛@115¼. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½; Union Pacific first, 89¼@89½; Land grants, 81½@82; incomes, 85@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The arrivals of flour was limited, and most grades under $10 are better, though not active. Choice Minnesota extras are scarce and light. At the close the market is stronger for most grades. The absence of a good assortment checks business. Wheat opened quiet, but stronger, especially for winter. Buyers held off. New was quite scarce, and held higher. The market closes strong for spring and better for winter.

PROVISIONS.

Pork is quiet, and commissions are necessary to sell to any extent. Lard is lower and steady. Bacon firm and in fair demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

ERIE RAILWAY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Erie Company is about to institute further legal proceedings against Jay Gould, for recovery of property alleged to have been purchased with the company's money.

It is reported that General Diven, the new Vice-President and Manager of the road, will shortly resign.

It is rumored on Wall street, to-day, that Daniel Drew has settled with Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, on his contract for 50,000 shares. The terms are variously stated. One authority is that Drew received a check for 10 per cent profit, equal to $50,000. Further that Bischoffsheim sold 100,000 shares of Erie in London before the settlement of the contract is reported publicly, and that he bought back a part of the stock since at lower prices.

STUPENDOUS ROBBERY.

Last night a gang of river pirates forced an entrance to the wharf of the Hamburg dock, at Hoboken, and stole watches valued at $50,000 to $60,000. It is believed the workmen on the dock aided the pirates in the robbery.

THE BANK STATEMENT

shows a loss in the Treasury of $1,886,125.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool.

The Russian brig Sampo, which arrived to-day, reports that her Captain, Augustine Kabbe, committed suicide, by drowning, at sea, July 24.

The steamships Calabria, Herrmann, City of Paris, and Republic sailed for Europe to-day, taking $304,000 in specie.

GEORGE WILKES,

editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, is lying very ill with typhus fever.

WISCONSIN.

The Relief Work—A Pest in the Burnt District.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 3.—In a letter to the Governor, Captain A. J. Langworthy, the acting member of the Relief Committee in the Wisconsin burnt district, reports the building of school houses, and repairing of roads and bridges, under special appropriation, progressing well. The general relief fund is about exhausted, and the business nearly closed up. He thus reports a new plague visiting the people: The crops of all kinds, until recently, have promised well over the entire burned district, but within a few days a pest not dissimilar to the army worm has made its appearance in countless millions, and, in few localities in the town of Peshtigo, has devoured everything in the shape of crops—even to the corn and potatoes, which it cut down to the ground. In some cases it has filled the wells, and where houses would permit has entered and driven the occupants out. On the peninsula it has not appeared in such force as yet, and it is difficult to tell where its ravages will end, or how long it will remain. Its numbers are greatest where the fire did the most work, and it is a question whether that is not responsible for its appearance, as nothing of the kind has been known in this section heretofore. Much suffering will follow if its presence continues.

A Fresh Crop of Ku-Klux Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—A letter from Ironton was received by a Government official here yesterday, which states that Thomas Lawson was recently whipped and driven out of Carter County by masked Ku-Klux. Colonel William Lawson, father of Thomas, and formerly a well-known member of the Legislature from Carter County, was also driven from his home. Both of these gentlemen are now in Ironton, where they lodged information before United States Commissioner Stewart, who has issued warrants for the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage. Lawson states that several other cases of a similar character have occurred in Carter County, but the parties upon whom the outrages were committed are afraid to do anything, for fear they will not be protected.

The Barnard Impeachment.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—In the Barnard trial, this afternoon, Thomas C. Durant, of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified that he told Judge Barnard, in court, that the Directors were of the opinion that this was a blackmail suit, and that the authority for the statement was General Blair, who had heard the Judge's remarks on the subject.

Officers of Barnard's Court testified that they never heard him use vulgar or indecent language. Mr. Beach, respondent's counsel, thinks he will be able to get in all the testimony for the defence by Monday.

Mangled Body Found.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—The mangled body of an unknown man, aged about 40, was found upon the track of the Jacksonville Road, two miles from Bloomington, this morning. It had evidently been run over or struck by a train. Upon the left arm the letter "G" was printed in India ink, and in the pocket was found a letter written upon a letter-head of "F. Schoettel's, No. 312 Branch street, Philadelphia," signed "J. A. Strucksess," dated July 7; also, a scrap of a letter signed "Your sisters A. Kalck and E. Kalck, No. 23 North Fourth street." No clue to his identity has been obtained.

Arrest for Contempt of Court.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 3.—Alexander Hammer was arrested at Petersburgh, Clarion County, Pa., yesterday, on an attachment issued by Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court. Hammer is charged with contempt of court, in disobeying an injunction restraining him from infringing on the oil-well torpedo patent of Colonel Ed. L. Roberts, of Titusville, Pa. He will have a hearing on Monday. This is the first of a number of similar attachments to be issued.

Our Foreign Relations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A Washington dispatch says that Dr. Houard has forwarded a claim for damages for his imprisonment by the Spanish Government to the American Consul, at Cadiz. His claim will probably come before the Spanish American Commission which is now sitting at Washington.

There is said to be a rupture between members of the United States and Mexican Commissions which virtually hinders the transaction of any business.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The National Pottery Works at Trenton, N. J., were burned yesterday. The loss is $30,000.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 3.—The tailor shop of Mr. Hoos, and the paint shop of Mr. Shott, on Jefferson street, were destroyed by fire last evening. Loss on buildings and stock about $1,600. Fully covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Osborn's Planing Mill in Brooklyn, was damaged $30,000 by fire to-night.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Philadelphia despatch says there is no truth in the rumor that Colonel Thomas A. Scott is ill. He is in the enjoyment of vigorous health and has not been a moment out of his office.

—A Washington despatch says the United States revenue cutter Moccasin is still watching the Cuban privateer Pioneer at Newport. Her guns are shotted and she has orders to sink the Pioneer should she attempt to escape. These orders withdraw the Moccasin from police duty, and it is rumored that Cuban sympathizers, taking advantage thereof, have started another expedition to Cuba under the most favorable auspices.

—A St. Louis despatch says some 2,000 coal miners of St. Clair County, Ill., are on a strike.

—John Gaffney, found guilty of the murder of Patrick Foley, at Buffalo, has been sentenced to be hanged Sept. 27.

—At Savannah, yesterday, Commissioner Wayne rendered a decision in the street car case, discharging Godfrey, Berier and Sexar.

—Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, reports the discovery of two new planets on the night of July 31. Both belong to the asteroids.

—The crop of oats in LaSalle County, Ill., is nearly harvested, and is of unusual breadth, and exceedingly heavy.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, August 3.—It is the general opinion of the London press that Sumner's letter, together with the Democratic victory in North Carolina, indicate, beyond a doubt, the election of Greeley and Brown in November.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Herald's* London dispatch has letters received by Stanley from Viscount Enfield, Earl Granville and a son of Dr. Livingstone. Lord Enfield, in the name of Earl Granville, acknowledges the receipt of letters and documents from Livingstone, delivered by Stanley to her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris for transmission to the Foreign Department. Earl Granville says in his letter that he has no doubt of the genuineness of the letters purporting to come from Livingstone. Livingstone's own son says he has no doubt that the papers and letters brought to him by Stanley are from his father.

The *Herald's* London despatch also says that Stanley was invited to dine with Lord Stanley, Lady Franklin and other distinguished persons.

A London letter states that one of the most influential members of the International Workingmen's Association asserts that it is not improbable that a dissolution of the Association will be accomplished at the coming general Congress, to be held at the Hague (Holland) on the 2d of September.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Monday next will be observed as a holiday in this city and Liverpool. The Bank of England will be closed, and no business transacted either in the Stock or Cotton Exchanges.

Lieutenant Dawson, chief of the English search expedition, which sailed from this country in the steamer Abyo before Stanley's despatch announcing his meeting with Livingstone was received. He left Zanzibar for England on the 21st of May. He is expected to arrive in London about the middle of next month.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 3.—Rear Admiral Alden and many other officers of the American fleet were entertained yesterday at a garden party, by the Mayor of Southampton, at the ruins of Netley Abbey.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is reported that when Lieutenant Dawson, of the English expedition, left Zanzibar, last May, his destination was New York, and not London—he having resolved to visit the former city before returning to England.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Thanksgiving services for the great success of the new loan are to be held in all the French churches to-morrow.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—M. Grevy, President of the National Assembly, to-day announced the recess of that body until November 11.

Spain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Mail advices from Madrid give additional particulars of the nine shots fired by assassins at Amadeus and the Queen. As the royal carriage ran the gauntlet of successive bullets, General Burgos, who was in the carriage with the King, a tall, powerful man, rose instantly and leaned over the royal couple to protect them. Amadeus himself coolly stood up, in token that he was unhurt. The moment Amadeus and the Queen reached the Palace, the Queen retired to her apartments, showing calmness and serenity. She exclaimed to General Rosselles, "Thanks to God; we are here." To another, who expressed horror that such things could be done in Spain, she coolly replied: "Assassins are to be found in all countries." The Next day Amadeus proceeded on foot to examine the bullet marks, an immense crowd looking on and cheering him. He was in excellent spirits, talking affably and shaking by the hand all those who approached him. To one gentleman he was heard to say: "Kings are made to be shot at, and I do not complain that this should have happened to me. But what I do complain of is that my enemies should have fired at me when I was accompanied by my wife. I was quite often enough abroad alone to have enabled them to spare her." It was Admiral Topete who informed the Minister of the Interior of the projected attempt on the King's life. The Minister implored the King not to leave the palace, but his Majesty remained firm. The Queen, on hearing of the anticipated danger, insisted, although in an interesting condition, on accompanying her husband. The King received a despatch from the Prince of Wales, congratulating him. The number of these congratulatory telegrams which arrived from different parts of Spain and Europe, within forty-eight hours, exceeded 3,000.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 3.—There is nothing new in circulation in regard to the Board of Arbitration, and the most absolute quietness reigns. Several of the gentlemen connected with the Tribunal have gone into the country, to remain over the Sabbath. Others are busily preparing for work at the session of Monday.

CATTLE-SALE.

Cyrus Jones' Sale of Short-Horn Cattle.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Aug. 2.

The breeders of short-horn cattle will feel much encouraged by the very successful sale of Cyrus Jones yesterday, at his farm, near Towanda. Mr. Jones, who has been in failing health for some years, having decided to abandon the business, had advertised his sale extensively, and had the satisfaction of seeing a large crowd in attendance, amongst them prominent breeders from all over the State and adjoining States who came to buy, and the day being pleasant, brought out a large concourse of neighbors. The stock was in splendid condition, and has been carefully bred by Mr. Jones from the best imported bulls. It was the impression of almost all present that the stock sold high, so high, in fact, that many persons who came a long distance did not think it best to purchase. Among others, Mr. Simpson, of Dubuque, who desired to purchase fifteen heifers, and did not get any. As it is difficult to fix the true value of short-horn cattle, we will not venture an opinion as to the prices obtained, though we feel quite sure Mr. Jones is well satisfied with the result. The sales were as follows:

COWS.

Red Dimple, $260, W. Colard, Des Moines, Iowa.
Red Bird, $525, J. C. Layman, Franklin Grove.
Harmony Belle, $325, W. Colard, Des Moines, Iowa.
Trinket, $100, M. Height, La Salle County, Ill.
Dimple, $200, C. Chandler, Macomb, Ill.
Dido, $230, J. M. McKeon, Yates City, Ill.
Duchess of Clark, $1,000, Wm. Stewart, Taylor, Ill.
Bracelet, $400, Dr Sprague, Des Moines, Iowa.
Oneida, $265, L. Hickox, Springfield, Ill.
Belle Republic, $180, C. Chandler, Macomb, Ill.
Red Bird, $205, Jos. Bell, Atlanta, Ill.
Red Lady, $235, same.
Portulacca, $1,150, Robert Otley, Kewanee, Ill.
Portulacca 2d, $500, Dr. Sprague, Des Moines, Iowa.
Attraction, $195, J. C. Layman, Franklin Grove.
Miss Lucy, $1,025, Jas. Ryburn, Bloomington.
Ringlet, $655, C. Chandler, Macomb, Ill.
Vesta, $225, Dr. Sprague, Des Moines, Iowa.
Faith, $560, same.
Flirt, $360, Robert Otley, Kewanee, Ill.
Lady Mandy, $400, Mr. Jackson, Ottawa, Ill.
Lady May, $265, same.
Beauty and calf, $420, Jos Bell, Atlanta, Ill.
Portulacca 4th, $440, C. Chandler, Macomb, Ill.
Floretta, $400, Robt. Otley, Kewanee, Ill.
Mollies Maid, $1010, Wm. Steward, Taylor, Ill.
White Lady, $140, J. C. Ramsey, Taylor, Ill.
Nellie May, $210, Jas. Orr, Wenona, Ill.
Dove 6th, $755, Wm. Stewart, Taylor, Ill.
Bell of the Grove, $305, H. Quisenbury, Atlanta, Ill.
Portulacca 3d, $600, Dr. Sprague, Des Moines, Iowa.
Floretta 3d, $500, Chas. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Nellie, $430, J. H. Spears, Tallula, Ill.
Miss Maggie, $400, Robert Otley, Kewanee, Ill.
Miss Grace, $100, J. H. Spears, Tallula, Ill.
Portulacca 5th, $505, Robert Ball, Virginia, Ill.
Miss Sheridan, $200, Jas. Orr, Wenona, Ill.
Alice Brown and calf, $905, Wm. Stewart, Taylor, Ill.
Cameo, $110, M. Pollard, Des Moines, Ia.
Tulip, $165, H. Quisenbury, Atlanta, Ill.

BULLS.

Duke of Thorndale, $405, Nelson Jones, Towanda.
General Sheridan, $200, C. Bradsen, Ipava.
Gold Dust, $180, E. Kitchen, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Burnside Wiley, $460, J. Heideman, Morris.
Stoner, $170, J. Bell, Atlanta.
Red Buckingham, $235, Jas. Bishop, Bloomington.
Royal Duke, $195, D. C. Rayburn, Towanda.
Star of Towanda, $305, J. Ham, Hudson.
Alexis, $150, T. J. Fish, Lee county.
Red Prince, $200, J. Fletcher, Lexington.
Duke of Belleville, $550, G. Burroughs, Carrollton.
Star in the East, $290, C. M. Nichols, Towanda.
Frosty, $160, D. B. Potter, Fairbury.
Red Oak, $120, B. Stretch, Towanda.

Then followed the sale of Berkshire hogs, the best yearling sow bringing $83, the price descending to $8.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The Danger of Settling Near a United States Fort on the Texas Border.

From the San Antonio Herald, July 19.

As we predicted, and yesterday noticed the prediction and its partial fulfillment, we hear from the Indians during this moon. By information dated Sunday, 14th inst., we learn that they attacked the El Paso stage, on its way down, about six miles west of Johnson's station, and twenty-five miles west of Fort Concho. The driver, Robinson, was seriously wounded in the side and arm, but escaped with one of the guards who stood by him, the other having left sooner. Two mules were killed, the other mules, the coach and the brass lock sack were carried off, and the two iron-lock sacks were cut into shreds.

Next day Lieutenant Hemphill of the Fourth Cavalry recovered the coach six miles off the road, and sent it and the remnants of the mail to Fort Concho.

Further information has been received from Fort Concho, dated 14th July, to the effect that on the night of the 13th the Indians made a raid on Sanford's cattle herd about seven miles from the fort, and succeeded in running off his whole herd, consisting of 2,600 head of cattle and 40 horses. On receipt of this information at the post, General Hatch sent out Lieutenant Hemphill with all his available cavalry (eighteen in number) of Company K, Fourth Cavalry, who very luckily were here awaiting the arrival of surveyors of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Captain Heyl sent out Lieutenant Vernon with twenty five men of his company.

There are now three herds of cattle here awaiting escorts across the plains, and there are about ten thousand cattle *en route* to this post, this being the great cattle outlet for all stock leaving this State for California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Mexico. About 50,000 head of cattle have passed here this season.

We further learn that the Indians have captured another herd of cattle on the Pecos River, capturing about 1,500 head of cattle, and about 30 horses and killed three men, one of whom, Dr. Barclay, lost 1,500 cattle at Johnson's station about three weeks since. The fiends cut off their heads and horribly mutilated their bodies.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

CHIARINI'S

Royal Italian Circus.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Reserved chairs, $1.00; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle 50 cents.

Matinee reserved chairs, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

Box office open daily from 10 a. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT WITH

Mr. JOHN WILD and Mr. L. TOOLEY,

The popular eccentric comedians, who will appear every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees in the great sensational drama,

CHICAGO,

Before, During and After the Fire

GLOBE THEATRE.

Another Entire Change! Third Week and Unprecedented Success of the World-renowned

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS

First week of the Great Basso Profundo, Mr. H. M. KANE. First week of Hooley's Burlesque, entitled

PETER PIPES,

The Lawyer's Clerk, and the Actor's Studio. By John Mulligan, Billy Rice, Archy Hughes, Cool White, Geo. W. Charles, Hurley and Marr, &c.

MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been informed that some parties have been representing themselves as my agents, I would respectfully inform the public in general that I have no agents, and that all business concerning the Amphitheatre Building must be transacted with me.

J. M. NIXON.

Nixon's Amphitheatre, Aug. 3, 1872.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE

St. Louis Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society,

for the Benefit of the Poor, will take place on Thursday, Aug. 15, at Fulton's Grove, on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Cars leave corner Sherman and Harrison-sts., at 8 a. m., stopping at Twelfth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second-sts. An excellent band, dancing, racing, quoiting, and all kinds of innocent sports in store for its patrons.

MADAM ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF,

This famous English prima donna, supported by distinguished artists, can be engaged for concerts and oratories during the coming season. Send for circular to REDPATH & FALL, Boston Lyceum Bureau, 36 Bromfield-st., Boston, Mass.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

At Our Wednesday Auction Sale,

AUGUST 7, at 9½ a. m., we shall offer

100 Cases Men's Calf Boots,

150 Cases Men's Kip Boots,

A FINE LINE OF

Boys' and Youths' Kip and Calf Boots, Carpet and Leather Slippers, Women's Serge Buskins. Also, a large assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's Leather and Serge Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Aug. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

We shall sell at auction,

40 crates White Granite Crockery,
30 casks Rockingham Ware, in open lots,
and a beautiful assortment of the best
Plated Ware and Fancy Goods,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

CLOSING SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Notions, Etc.,

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday morning, August 7, at 9½ o'clock we shall close the entire stock, preparatory to moving into our new business location.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Reform School Property

At Auction.

We shall sell at auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire FURNITURE of the Reform School Buildings; also, the Furniture of the Superintendent's dwelling, together with a large stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SCHOOL BOOKS, and MATERIAL and TOOLS used in the buildings for manufacturing Chairs, Baskets, Boots, Shoes, and Harness. Also, a complete set of Patterns and Dies, with Lasts and Trees, for the manufacturing of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes.

Sale positive, as the institution must be closed,
By order of the Board of Directors.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Easy of access by Cottage Grove-av cars, and Illinois Central Railroad, which leaves foot of Lake-st. at 9 o'clock a. m.

Established January 1856.

Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

Auctioneers for the sale of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

AND

Real Estate,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Between Washington and Madison sts.

BOOTS and SHOES

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, August 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, Trotting Wagons,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, August 7, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Woolens, &c., at Auction.

On THURSDAY MORNING, August 8, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

CHOICE CHROMOS

AT AUCTION,

At 138 Twenty-Second-st.,

Commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock. The above collection are choice and worthy the attention of the public. Catalogues ready, and pictures on exhibition Monday.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

On FRIDAY, Aug. 9, 1872, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I will sell at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the premises, 619 Washington-av., all the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, and machinery belonging to the late firm of F. F. Eggleston & Co., together with the lease of said premises.

G. WRIGHTSON, Receiver.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES

IN CALIFORNIA.

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter make an annual public auction sale of the products of its vineyards at its place of business. The sale this year will be on Tuesday, the 13th August, and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDY of the vintage and distillation of past years.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

O. C. PRATT, President.

AUGER, CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents.
San Francisco, June 14, 1872.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
South Desplaines

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL

A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in this market........$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour.... 9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best........ 8.00

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,

Madison-st. Bridge.

NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD

400 HALF-ACRE LOTS.

Ten Annual Payments, 6 per cent interest.

We offer this beautifully diversified, rolling prairie and grove land at an average rate of $250 for the usual 25 foot lot. A half acre equals 5 ordinary lots, and the payments can be made in ten annual instalments, with 6 per cent interest.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

Is 14 feet higher than the city; has 1½ miles railroad front; trains at all hours; has Halsted, Union, Jefferson, and Clinton-sts., and Vincennes-av running through it, and the improvements now commenced and going on will greatly advance it. Elegant homes can be had here without laying out a fortune to buy a lot. If desired, we are prepared to offer ten years' time at 6 per cent.

SISSON & NEWMAN,
Room 5, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

$5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, without commissions, for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address

Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres.,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the

REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, July 25, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK...Thursday, August 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, August 3, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, August 8, 8 a. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 10, 9 a. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	[illegible]
To London	80	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	90	To Paris	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York; or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 10
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17
Scotia	August 21	Algeria	August 24

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago to Dubuque Without Change of Cars

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Sunday, August 4th, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., in connection with the Illinois Central R. R., will run trains from Chicago to Galena, Dubuque, Sioux City and intermediate points without change of cars, and after that date this will be the only route by which cars will be run through.

Passengers should make a note of this and avoid the disagreeable necessity of changing cars at Freeport, especially those leaving by the night trains. Trains leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake st.

SAMUEL POWELL,
Gen Pass Agt, C. B. & Q. R. R.
W. P. JOHNSON,
Gen. T. Agt, Ill. Cent R. R.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381 and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, for a [illegible] reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Read and his wife Henrietta V. M. Read, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate W. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Read, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,025.84 payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 31 day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8, containing 638 10-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 95 35-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together, 220 33-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 16, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

To Travellers.

GUIDE-BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 & 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. 25 cents.

APPLETONS' NORTHERN AND EASTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.

APPLETONS' WESTERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.

APPLETONS' SOUTHERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. $2.00.

APPLETONS' EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK. 10 Maps and 120 Engravings. 720 pages. French morocco, $6.00.

NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED. 50 Engravings in the highest style of art. 50 cents.

SKELETON ROUTES through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Spain. By Henry Winthrop Sargent. Limp cloth. $1.00.

Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any address, on receipt of the price.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Tyler, Wrenn & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES E. TYLER,
JOHN H. WRENN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1872.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Wrenn & Brewster, for the purpose of transacting a general banking and brokerage business, as successors to Tyler, Wrenn & Co., and will continue the business, for the present, at the office previously occupied by them at 351 Wabash-av.

JOHN H. WRENN,
Late of TYLER, WRENN & CO.
And WRENN, ULLMAN & CO.
EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
Late of FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1872.

In retiring from the banking business, I desire to commend to the favorable consideration of the public, Messrs. Wrenn & Brewster, successors to the late firm of Tyler, Wrenn & Co., and would solicit for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old firm.

JAMES E. TYLER,
Late of TYLER, WRENN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DOUGLAS & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD C. DOUGLAS only is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm, at No. 880 State-st.

EDWARD C. DOUGLAS,
WM. W. CLARK.

EDWARD C. DOUGLAS will continue the Brush business heretofore carried on by DOUGLAS & CLARK at No. 880 State-st., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the Trade in general.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAG STAFFS,

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the

North End of Wells-st. Bridge.

Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 226 South Water-st., will have prompt attention. Also Poles, for Canal Boats, or any other water craft, of all sizes, from 32 feet down, constantly on hand.

GEO. HACKET, Agent.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.

By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same.

JAS. H. BRITTON, Prest.
W. HANLEY, Sec.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.

THE GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $2.50 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $5.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $6.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post-Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.00 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $5.00 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

OBERNDORF & NEWGASS,

Boarding and Sale Stable

17 and 19 North Morgan-st.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av, and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:20 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	‡7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:15 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	‡8:15 p m	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cairo Express	‡8:15 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	‡8:15 p m	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	[illegible]
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*3:00 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*5:15 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*6:10 p m	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‖ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	‡10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	3:20 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:20 p m	11:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a m	[illegible]
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:30 a m	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

Business in the city exhibits a satisfactory increase, though most of our banks report the money market as still dull. The clearings for the week were $22,407,768.85, against $17,896,515.68 for the week preceding, or an increase of fully 25 per cent, and this is due but in small part to the fact of produce deliveries being made on the 1st of the month, though a portion of the augment is traceable to the margins put up in wheat during the past week.

The supply of loanable funds is still large, but this is because deposits are on the increase, much of it from parties who place the money in bank to meet building payments as they become due. There is a steady growth in the demand for loans on mercantile paper, and this shows that the autumn trade is opening on the part of our wholesale merchants. The rates of interest are quoted unchanged, at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was rather more active, and easier to-day. Sales were made between banks at par to 25c per $1,000 premium. Counter rates were quoted steady at 1 10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases, and 1-10 of 1 per cent premium on sales.

The following shows the business at the Chicago Clearing House for the week ending Aug. 3, 1872:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,219,987 97	$339 666 40
Tuesday	3,168,141 51	322,416 68
Wednesday	2,971,068 88	254,079 65
Thursday	3,713,472 36	425,076.77
Friday	4,782,496 50	470,267.77
Saturday	4,555,001 63	539 014 10
Total	$22,407,768.85	$2,350,521.37
Corresponding week last year	19,658,409 90	1,949,701.97

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '64	115¾	116
5-20s of '65	116	116½
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	114¾	115¼
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	115	115½
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	114¾	115¼
10-40s	112¾	113¼
United States 5s (new issue)	113	113½
United States currency 6s	113	113½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	...	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	...	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	...	100 and int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	95@98
Eastern Exchange	1-10 par	1-10 prem
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109½@110½
Gold Exchange		115½@115¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	115	115¼
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per ct.
Silver	103@104	
s not war 1812	177	187
s not war 1812	134	143
s not war 1812	93	98
s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	175@180

Revenue stamps, 2@4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ¼c more than gold.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
rst National Bank	135	....
fth National Bank	130	....
mmercial National Bank	140	....
rman National Bank	124	....
rn Exchange Bank	115	....
ational Bank of Illinois	108	110
Miscellaneous		
icago City Railway	170 ex-div.	
est Division Railway	195	200
rth Division Railway	100	
llman Palace Car	111 ex-div.	
gin Watch Company	101½	108
ok County 7s		100 and int.
icago City 7s		100 and int.
amber of Commerce	100	
Insurance.		
aders	109½	110

A Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* writes: The customs tables for the st five months of 1872 give the following turn of the trade of France, compared with e same period in the years 1870 and 1869:

IMPORTS.

	1872. France.	1870. France.	1869. France.
rticles of food	311,206,000	258,694,000	249,845,000
aw materials and natural p'ductions	856,700,000	809,546,000	757,685,000
anufact's.	214,347,000	132,175,000	111,186,000
ther articles	70,883,000	64,037,000	55,104,000
Total	1,402,335,000	1,264,452,000	1,173,820,000
EXPORTS.			
anufact's	805,255,000	725,014,000	699,046,000
rticles of food, raw materials, and nat'l p'ductions	561,978,000	521,112 000	516 767,000
ther art'cles	74,907,000	57,017 000	49,386,000
Total	1,443,140,000	1,303,143,000	1,265,199,000

The above return shows the foreign trade f France to be in a most prosperous state. t the end of April the imports and exports ad almost balanced each other; during the onth of May the exports exceeded the imorts by about $40,000,000. In both imports d exports the chief augmentation has en obtained by manufactures, which, in e former, exhibit an increase of $82,000,000 n the five months of 1870, and $103,000,000 1869, and in the latter $81,000,000 on 1870, d $107,000,000 on 1869. The major part of e exports of France still consist of manuctures, which form nearly fifty-five per nt. of the total, while the proportion of anufactures in the imports is only a little er fifteen per cent.

The movement of the precious metals in e same periods of five months was as der:

1872. France.	1870. France.	1869. France.
IMPORTS.		
,394,476	108,067,244	272,876,851
EXPORTS.		
,502,930	131,262,100	165,738,891

The exports being deducted from the imrts, the stock of gold and silver will be und to have increased by 90,081,546f, or ,603,261.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: The question concerning the tax on banks' and brokers' sales of coin, bullion, stocks, nds, promissory notes, and other securis, we believe may now be set at rest. pite unexpectedly, not only to the Revenue partment, which had thrown the whole ight of its influence, including a personal peal from Secretary Boutwell, against abolition, but also to those more mediately interested, a curious ange in the schedule made in 1866, for the re convenience of the classification, has e the whole business, and wiped out the tire tax without any intention of so doing the part of our legislators. The special on dealers in manufactured tobacco is per annum, a sum designed, we suppose, s for revenue than to secure a registry and pervision of all such persons, lest they may engaged in some scheme to defraud the venue; and a further tax of $2 for every 00 sold beyond the first $1,000. The ringent rules about cancellation appear to very sweeping, and to apply to all tobacco dealers' hands, no matter when it was rchased."

The London *Times* says: "The return om the Bank of England for the week ended e 17th of July, 1872, gives the following sults when compared with the previous eek:

est	£3,494,047	Increase	£37,332
ublic deposits	5,740,777	Decrease	525,187
ther deposits	21,488,730	Increase	1,750,998

On the other side of the account—

ovt. securities	£12,985,646	No alteration.	
ther securities	[illegible]	Increase	£2,067,629
otes unemploy'd	[illegible]	Decrease	657,330

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,-65,225, being a decrease of £102,3[illegible], and the ock of bullion in both departments is £22,-3,443, showing a decrease of £880,548 when ompared with the preceding return. The roportion of reserve to liabilities, which as last week 46 per cent, is now a little over [illegible] per cent.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Money has been firmer toay, closing 3@6 per cent, most business being 4. terling quiet at 9¼@9½ for long; 10@10¼ for short ight.

Gold closed steady at 115@115⅛, and has been t those rates all day. Loans were made firm at 2 per cent for carrying to 1-64 for use. The earings at Gold Bank $47,629,000.

Governments dull but steady.

State bonds quiet and inactive.

Stocks were irregular after first call, but closed eady at the following quotations:

GOVERNMENTS.

Sterling, 109½.

oups, '81	116¾	Coups, '67	115¼
oups, '62	116	Coups' '68	115¼
oups, '64	116¼	10-40s	113
oups, '65	116¾	Currency 6s	113¼
oups, '65 (new)	115	New 5s	112¾
STATE BONDS.			
ssouris	92¾	Old Virginias	44
ld Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	33
ew Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	21
ew Virginias	50		
STOCKS.			
anton	85	St. Paul	55½
. U. Tel.	75½	St. Paul preferred	78¼
uicksilver	43¼	Wabash	75
dams Express	97	Wabash preferred	86
m. M. U. Express	73	Fort Wayne	96
ells & Fargo	87	Terre Haute	29
. S. Ex.	77	Terre Haute pref'd	40
acific Mail	75½	Chicago & Alton	117
ew York Central	97¼	C. & A. preferred	120
. Y. C. scrip	...	O. & M.	44¾
rie	53	C., C. & C.	90¼
rie preferred	72	C. B. & Q.	131
arlem	116¾	Lake Shore	90½
arlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	35¾
ichigan Central	116	Illinois Central	130
ttsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	36¾
orthwestern	76	Union Pacific bonds	89½
. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
ock Island	116¾	Del. Lack & West'n	103¼
ew Jersey Central	107	B. H. & Erie	6¾

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—We note the following engagements: To Kingston—Schrs F. D. Barker, [illegible] corn at 13c. To Boston—Prop Idaho, [illegible] at 23c and oats at 15c. To Buffalo—Schr [illegible] wheat at 8c; Schrs D. R. Martin N. M. [illegible], Kingfisher and Senator, corn at 7½c; [illegible] Props Vanderbilt and Passaic, Schrs [illegible] and Foster (previously reported for corn) [illegible], all wheat at 8c; Schrs Northern Belle, [illegible] Collingwood, corn at 7½c. To Portland—Prop [illegible], corn through at 23c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—Rates are firm. Charters: [illegible] coal, Erie to Chicago, at $1.50 [illegible]; schr Baldwin, coal, to Chicago, at [illegible]; schr Columbian, coal, to Milwaukee [illegible] free.

[illegible], Aug. 1.—Rates are firm and unchanged. No charters reported, although there were several which might have been, were the ship-brokers disposed to abandon the position which they have taken in this matter.—*Free Press.*

The above is only a *side show* to the last Chicago Chamber of Commerce Ring. It is now extinct. V. M.'s cliques never hold water.

TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—Grain freights are a shade better to lower lake ports and firm; 7@9½c to Kingston and Oswego by sail; 4@4½c to Buffalo.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871	Shipped. 1872	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	8,951	4 549	3,033	1,995
Wheat, bu	3,498	26 600	55,169	38,435
Corn, bu	145,815	192,030	288 339	184,755
Oats, bu	7,756	104,530	81,776	107,348
Rye, bu	1,600	16 080	3,940	2,477
Barley, bu	1,960	7,950	1,821	1,185
Grass seed, lbs	24,045	74,270	1 570	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	297 000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	66,820	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	45,870	48,220	260,130	143,408
Beef, brls	....	....	128	65
Pork, brls	359	....	75	88
Lard, lbs	110,423	41 310	225,310	161,896
Tallow, lbs	7,865	11,490	111,000	....
Butter, lbs	9,805	48 730	63 970	43,000
Live hogs, No	13 177	3 855	9,075	3 599
Cattle, No	2,705	1,582	1,720	1,588
Sheep, No	1,296	989	....	222
Hides, lbs	97,664	102,550	114,119	91,311
Highwines, brls	186	674	259	425
Wool, lbs	32 996	61,280	61,287	47,100
Potatoes, bu	1,263	365	....	....
Lumber, m	7,910	1,036	2 002	2,035
Shingles, m	800	3,810	1,945	1,555
Lath, m	428	60	260	140
Salt, brls	1,600	....	774	1,709

Withdrawn from store Saturday for city consumption: 3,757 bu wheat, 1,678 bu corn, 8,427 bu oats, 1,034 bu rye, 488 bu barley; do during the week: 16,729 bu wheat, 7,866 bu corn, 52,160 bu oats, 6,030 bu rye, 1,435 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 12 cars wheat, 528 cars and 28,600 bu corn, 7 cars oats, 4 cars rye. Total (531 cars), 250,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Aug. 3, 1872.	July 27, 1872.	Aug. 5, 1871.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	20,595	17,838	18,695
Wheat, bu	71,878	149 190	217,833
Corn, bu	755,672	1,241,068	1,455,989
Oats, bu	65,246	92,120	935 080
Rye, bu	5,104	4 377	99,3[illegible]7
Barley, bu	14,900	14,400	44 010
Live hogs, No	56,075	51,166	28,571
Cattle, No	15,885	14,132	11,499
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	17,116	16,666	13,893
Wheat, bu	176,650	205 948	331 927
Corn, bu	1,851,907	1,630 926	1,493 755
Oats, bu	154,185	277,947	635 410
Rye, bu	9,672	24,293	94 812
Barley, bu	11,200	29,269	10,037
Live hogs, No	42,927	44 965	24 635
Cattle, No	10,085	9,855	8,191

John B. Lyon & Co., of this city, have shipped out a little more than 7,000,000 bu of grain, or fully 2,000,000 bu per month, since the opening of navigation last spring. They will ship out 400,000 bu of wheat early in the coming week.

The produce markets were less active today, and the leading ones were lower, in reaction from recent excitements. The Eastern markets were generally quoted firm, and our receipts were light, except in corn; but the weather in the Northwest is now assuming a more settled aspect; and many people are anticipating a season of serene warmer weather, which will admit of all the small grains being safely gathered in, while it will ensure a first-class yield of corn. Hence weakness to-day. The condition of the grocery market was again reported unchanged. The leading staples, and also most side goods, were in good demand for the season, and if we except syrups, which are neglected and weak, the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. Dry goods remain inactive. There were a few buyers here in person and some few mail orders were received, but the volume of trade was small, even for this period of the week, and the prevalent feeling was by no means buoyant. There was no quotable change in values. The butter and cheese markets were only fairly active, but for prime goods a firmer feeling was manifested, holders making no efforts to sell save at full prices. Coal was in light request only, and values were unchanged; $9.00 for Lackawanna and Erie, and $8.00 for Hocking Valley being the prices current. The fish market was without improvement in activity, neither the local nor interior demand being more than fair, but prices were firm for all descriptions. There was a light supply of beater-pressed timothy on the market, and prices advanced 50c per ton, or to $16.00a17.00. Other descriptions were selling at former rates. Hides and leather were unchanged. The oil market was quiet and easy for most descriptions, the exception being lard, which advanced 3c. Turpentine was 2c lower. The aggregate demand for lumber at the yards to-day was large for this portion of the week, and dealers were firm in their views at the advance established yesterday. Hardwood lumber met with a light inquiry at former figures. The stocks of maple and ash are very light. The metals and tinners' stock market exhibited a good degree of activity, and, owing to still more encouraging Eastern advices, tin plate and copper sold at higher figures; other articles were nominally unchanged. Nails were again active upon the basis of $6.00 rates. Iron and steel were less active, but firm. The feeling in the wool market to-day was about the same as noted in our reports for the past two days. The demand is small, and holders are weak in their views. The cooperage, broom corn, and bean markets were dull, and quotations were less active, but firm. Railroad freights were active and steady at unchanged rates. Salt sold quite readily at $2 00 for Saginaw, Onondaga and coarse descriptions. Seeds, poultry, and potatoes were inactive.

Highwines were less active, but firm at the holders' prices of yesterday, though again reported easier in New York. Sales were 250 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were again active, and steady at yesterday's decline, all the offerings being taken. A total of 20 charters was reported (including 2 that are re-chartered), which will carry out 178,000 bu wheat, and 320,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8c on wheat, 7½c on corn, 7c on barley, and 5½c on oats to Buffalo; 13½c on wheat, and 12½c on corn to Oswego; 12½c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were again quiet. Mess pork was very dull, with no buyers, except for a few small lots for shipment, at $13.50, and few sellers, as holders are afraid of the result of the corner, though the indications are decidedly against it. Pork continues to come into the city freely, and as the Inspection Committee are passing all, or nearly all, that is offered, it would seem that the corners must be eventually swamped by the vast quantities of pork projected hither with hyperbolic velocities—never to return. The short interest are holding off; saying that they will get all the pork they want, from outside sources, before the end of the month. Yet there are few disposed to sell short at present prices, lest the combination should have a reserve behind, of which they know nothing. It will be observed that the market is now down to the point where it will barely pay to ship it hither from other places; and it is said that this is the result of the manipulations of the combination. If they still have the market under control there seems to be no good reason why they should not be able to keep it under their combined thumb, and raise it when it shall seem advisable. It is this condition of things that paralyzes trade, and will probably leave us with 150,000 brls of pork in stock within a few weeks of the next packing season. Lard was again dull, but nominally unchanged. Winter lots are not wanted, and it is scarcely possible to quote them accurately. Summer lard is, however firm, in sympathy with the recent advance in the price of summer hogs, the supply being about equal to the demand. Meats were quiet and unchanged, with a fair inquiry quoted, while stocks are acknowledged to be lighter. The stocks are thus stated: Mess pork, 135,000 brls; lard, 17,000 tcs winter, and 8,000 tcs summer; 3,900,000 lbs shoulders; 1,400,000 lbs short rib, and 600,000 lbs short clear. The market closed nominal at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $13.87 1-2a14.00; do for shipment, $13 25a13.50; do seller September $13.00a13 40; do seller December, nominal at $12.00a12.25; do seller the year at $12.00a12 10. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.50a8.62 1-2; do seller the year, $8.25a8.50; summer lard, $8.00 a8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 5 3-4c for shoulders, and 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-2a6 3-4c for shoulders; 8 1-2a8 5-8c for short ribs; 9a9 1-8c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26.50. City tallow, 7 3-4a8c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork at $14.00; 500 brls do seller September at $13.15; 20 tcs summer lard at 8c; 3 brls country tallow at 8c.

Flour was in less urgent demand, as is usual on Saturday, but very firm, holders requesting full previous prices. Sales were reported of 50 brls winter extras at $9.50; 100 brls do at $8.25; 300 brls spring extras at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25; 300 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls low superfines at $2.75; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,250 brls. Also 70 tons bran at $14.00 on track.

Wheat was less active and decidedly weak, at about 1-2c below the range of prices on Friday, if we except the wide difference between cash and seller the month on the call yesterday. The market was, however, far from being dull, though very quiet at times. New York was quoted firmer, and Liverpool unchanged, with a firm tendency, but this had nothing to do with prices here; the movement was purely local. The weather was fine, and promised to be first class, while there were rumors that arrangements have been made to remove to this point all the wheat now in Milwaukee, for the purpose of helping out the shorts; storage room was engaged for about 60,000 bu to-day. Against this is the fact that some of our wheat holders here are arranging to lessen their stocks; and one gentleman, reputed to be high in the corner, will ship out some 400,000 bu during the early part of the coming week. There was a better disposition to buy cash wheat to-day; especially No. 1 spring, which is wanted by the millers; and it is even said that they make a profit in turning wheat into flour at current prices, though No. 2 was worth not more than $1 38 to-day for shipments; that is a difference of 10a12c per bu against the shipper. Seller August opened at $1.39, advanced to $1.40 1-4, declined to $1.38, and closed at $1 38 3-4. Round lots of cash wheat were salable at $1 39 at the close, but for car lots it would have been difficult to secure $1.38. Seller September sold at $1.14a1.14 3-4, closing at $1.14 1-4. Seller the year sold at $1 10 1-4a1.10 3 4. Winter wheat was scarcely mentioned. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1 40 1-2; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.39 1-2; 4 800 bu do (part new) at $1.39; 3,200 bu do at $1 38 1-2; 3,600 bu do at $1.38; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 400 bu new rejected red winter at $1.15, by sample. Total, 14 800 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged 3 8a1-2c lower, being weak at the decline, especially in the latter part of the session. Corn was quoted firm in New York, but our receipts were larger than had been expected (528 cars for Monday, besides canal), and this increased the current offerings, while the finer weather made short sellers rather numerous. But at the decline, the shippers took hold quite freely, making the market active toward the close. Seller August opened at 43 1-8c, advanced to 43 1-4c, declined to 42 5-8c, and closed at 42 5-8a42 3-4c. Seller September sold at 43 3-8a44c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 43c. Cash sales were reported of 44,000 bu No. 2 at 43 1-4c; 106,800 bu do at 43 1-8c; 114 000 bu do at 43c; 60,000 bu do at 42 7-8c; 105 000 bu do at 42 3 4c; 15,000 bu do at 42 5 8c; 16,800 bu do at 43 3 4c afloat; 5,600 bu high mixed at 44 1 2c afloat; 12,800 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 14,400 bu do at 39c; 400 bu by sample at 37c; 1,200 bu do at 33c. Total, 496,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and weak, opening at yesterday's range of prices, and declining fully 1 2c, in sympathy with wheat and corn, though quoted steady in New York. Seller the month sold at 26 1-4a26 5-8c; seller September at 26 1 8a26 1-2c; seller the year at 25 7-8a26c; all closing dull at the inside. Cash lots closed about 27c. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu at 27 1-2c; 2,400 bu at 27 1 4c; 11,800 bu at 27c; 5,000 bu at 26 3 4c; 5,000 bu at 26 1-2c; 600 bu rejected at 24c; 800 bu by sample at 32 1 2c; 600 bu do at 28c. Total, 30,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady on options, with almost no offerings and few buyers. Seller the month sold sparingly at 51c, and seller September at 58c. Cash lots were easier, being in better supply. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 61c; 800 bu do at 60 1 2c; 1 200 bu do at 60 1 4c; 1,600 bu do at 60c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Barley was quiet and steady on cash lots. Options were more active, and ruled firm at 58c for new No. 2 seller September, and 57 1 2 for regular, seller the same month. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 54c; 400 bu No. 3 at 44c; 900 bu by sample at 65c; 400 bu do at 51c; 2,500 bu do at 45c. Total, 5,400 bu.

It would seem that the unusual depression of England this summer bids fair to be followed by a demand for the ensuing year considerably above the average, as their crops are backward, and promise to be sparse. The following letter on the English situation is from the pen of Mr. Sanderson, of the London *Times*, a widely recognized authority on the subject of crops in the British Isles:

WHEAT—At no stage has this crop been promising. The time of seeding was unfavorable, the excessive rainfall during autumn, winter, and spring decimated the plants, especially on strong clays. The weather during the ear-forming stage was unusually adverse, while the blooming season has been by no means satisfactory. The cold weather during the ear-forming stage was especially adverse, and its effects are now apparent in the number of barren spearlets on the lower part of the ear. As with the deficient harvests of 1867 and 1869, so also with the wheat crop of this year, the strong and usually good wheat producing soils will yield the worst crops, and the light and usually inferior wheat-producing soils the best crops. The wheat crop has generally been greatly damaged by the severe storms of last week. In the earlier districts wheat harvest will not commence before the 1st of August; but, taking England generally, harvest will not be *general* before the 25th of August. Taking the wheat as a whole, it is about a fortnight later than usual. The yield will prove deficient, and I anticipate that the Board of Trade returns, when published, will reveal a short area.

The barley crop is under average. The oat crop is the best of the cereals, and promises to reach an average. Like last year, the bean and pea crops are singularly good, and will be considerably over average. The hay crop is enormous. Pastures are unusually abundant. Mangold and turnip crops promise a large yield, and, altogether, the quantity of natural stock food is unprecedented, and cannot be consumed by the inadequate supply of stock.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

BUTTER—The demand for good to choice butter keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and the market for such exhibits a firm tone. For low grades the inquiry is light and the prevalent feeling is by no means firm, as stocks are liberal. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Choice dairy at 18@20c; fair to good grades at 14@15c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Dealers report an active movement in cotton seamless goods, and the feeling evinced is one of decided firmness, but aside from this, trade is slack, and the quotations are only indifferently sustained. We quote our list as follows: Stark, 40c; Grahamption, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 36c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Trade was active, and quotations ruled firm as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@5 50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3 25; Utica cement, $1 90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Vernon cement, $1 90@2 00; marble dust, $3 50; lime, in bulk, 90c@1.27; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3 00@3 25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50 00; building brick, $8 00@10.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
15x22 to 18x30	9 25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 50	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BEANS—Following are the nominal prices: $2 25@2 50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for choice navy.

BROOM CORN—Is improving in demand, and quotations are firm, as follows: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; $75 00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60 00 per ton; and brush, $100 00@160 00.

CHEESE—New York factory cheese is in light stock, and although the present demand is not particularly active, holders are firm, and on Monday 11½c will be the inside quotations for prime good. Western factory is in ample supply and remains steady as previously quoted. New York factory, 11@12c; Ohio factory, 9@10½c; Western factory, 9@10½c.

COAL—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this article, and the market ruled quiet and steady at prices that have been current for a fortnight past. We continue to quote: Lehigh, lump, $10 50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9 00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk $6 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—The country trade are ordering certain lines of goods with considerable freedom, but the local demand is scarcely worth mentioning. Prices remain firm for nearly everything in the list. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2 60
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3.25
Raspberries	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3 30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2 25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—The demand was small, and prices rather favored buyers: We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $23 00@30 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 ℔ m.

EGGS—Were in moderate demand at 13½@14c per dozen.

FISH—No material change was noticeable in the fish market. Only a light movement was witnessed either on local or interior account, but the reduced condition of the stocks causes a firm feeling, and the quoted prices are well sustained. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6 25; No 2 do, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8 25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business seems to be reviving a little, the lower prices now prevalent for foreign fruits operating to stimulate the demand. The general market, however, is still lacking in activity, and, if we except apples, which are very firm, the quotations are indifferently sustained. We repeat our list: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; blackberries, 13@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 9@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do, Western, 8@9c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GROCERIES—Nothing new was developed in the market for goods coming under this head, the demand continuing fair, and prices ruling steady and uniform. Stocks are in good working order, and a very satisfactory business is doing. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@30c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 22½@23½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13½@13½c; A standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 25@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Supply scarcely as large, and prices were some better. Sales: Apples—60 brls poor at $1.00@1 25; 60 fair at $1 50; 140 good at $2 00; 20 choice eating at $2 50@3 00; 50 baskets at 25c. Peaches—200 boxes inferior at 10c; 1,350 fair at 25@30c; 670 good at 35@40c; 1,200 choice at 50c; 200 at 55@60c; 120 good Crawford's at 60@65c; 100 100 at 75c@$1 00; 125 baskets at 50@75c. Pears—50 boxes good Bartlett's at $1.00 20 poor at 75c. Grapes—10 cases (12 3-lb boxes, at $2 50@$3 75; 4 cases (24 lbs, at $2.00@2 50; 10 boxes at 10c ℔ lb. Berries—Salable at same prices. Sales: Blackberries—165 cases at 14c; 00 at 15c; 12 Southern at 10c, Red Raspberries—20 cases at 18c. Whortleberries—50 baskets at 75c; 20 at $1.00; 5 cases at 15c; 20 bu at $4.00. Lemons were in good demand, but higher, with sales at a range of $14 00@15.50 ℔ box. Nothing in oranges.

BEESWAX—Quiet. Sales 50 lbs at 30c, 120 lbs at 33c.

FEATHERS—Were rather quiet at about former prices. Sales 1 bag prime live geese at 68c.

VEGETABLES—Melons nearly unsalable. Sales: Tomatoes—40 boxes soft at 50c; 150 good at 60c; 25 at 65@70c. Muskmelons—40 crated at $1 50@1 75; 30 doz at $1.25. Watermelons—1,200 small at $8 00 per 100; 700 large at $14 00@20 00 Green Corn—100 doz at 12½c. Cucumbers and other small stuff shipped in unsalable.

HAY—The demand was small to-day, but the offerings were meagre, and holders were asking 50c advance for beater pressed. Loose descriptions were steady at former rates. We now quote the wholesale prices at paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose, pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13 00@15 00; loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—In connection with this market there was nothing new to note. Dealers report a continued good demand and the quoted prices were readily obtained for all prime offerings. We repeat our list. Green butchers', 8½c; green, salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 9½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—This market exhibited a good degree of activity, and quotations were firm as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@	7c	
Bar iron	5 2-10@	6 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 3 10@	6 3 10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@	6 6 10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 2-10@	5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@	5 2-10	rate
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18		
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	10½	@12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12	rates

LEATHER—The leather market was without important change. We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ℔ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1 10
Kip veals	90@ 1 15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ℔ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 19 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper damaged	28@ 32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33
OAK.	
Calf	$ 1 25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.80
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1 00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was again large, and for tin plate and the leading articles prices were again higher. We now quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do, 12x12, $16 50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 43c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 9½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Prices were firm and unchanged. The demand was fair for this season:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16½@ 18
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	21 @ 24
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00@6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	5.50@7.37½
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00@6.50

NAILS—Continue in large inquiry at $6 00 rates. The stocks are improving. We quote: 10d to 60d, ℔ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8 75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ℔ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Linseed and turpentine were weak, the latter declining 2c, or to 61@62c. Lard oil is firm, extra now being held at 75c, and No. 1 at 70c,—an advance of 2c. Other descriptions were comparatively steady. We now quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 91c; do boiled, 96c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business was only fair, and prices were without important change. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Vielle Montagne	14 50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4 c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—Dealers reported a meagre demand, and a weak feeling prevailed. We now quote as follows: New, 80@90c per bu, to $1 75@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY—There was less activity in the demand, and holders were obliged to grant slight concessions in order to effect sales. We quote: Old live chickens, $3.75@4.00 per doz; spring do, $1.20@3.00.

SWEET POTATOES—In light request. Sales 20 boxes (¼ bu) red at 75c per box; 3 brls do at $4 50; 3 brls yellow at $6.00.

SALT—Was in large shipping demand and being held at the advance noted several days ago. We quote as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3 00; do, with bags, $3 75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Were only fairly active at the appended scale of prices: Timothy, at $2 80@2.90 for good; $2.95@3 00 for prime; seller August, $2 80; clover, at 5.50@5.65.

TEAS—The tea trade was reasonably active at the annexed prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1 10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 65@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Prices are very firm, both for fine cut and plug, as the stock is moderate, and the demand quite active. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; [illegible], 35@55c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11 00; hickory, $11.50@12 00; slabs, $6.50@7 00, delivered.

WOOL—A fair inquiry existed for this staple, but prices were easy as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	57@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Unwashed, fine	35@38c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	40@43c
Tub-washed, prime condition	58@60c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@52c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending Aug. 3.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,890	6,451	160
Tuesday	3,712	7,183	514
Wednesday	3 306	13,288	569
Thursday	2,871	11,801	964
Friday	2,705	13,177	1,126
Saturday	504	4,984	694
Total	16 200	56,785	4,027
Last week	14,001	47,891	3,294
Week before last	11,044	47,212	1,871

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,672	3,897	....
Tuesday	1,895	6,337	....
Wednesday	2,084	8 426	....
Thursday	2,362	10,085	....
Friday	1,720	9,075	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	9,734	37,818	....
Last week	9,805	41,855	....

The receipts of live stock for the first seven months of 1872, compare with the receipts for the corresponding period last year, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
RECEIVED, 1872.			
January	44,990	361,603	42,662
February	41,087	268,238	41,808
March	53,170	379 783	38,170
April	53,322	180,149	24,771
May	71,700	206 269	16 387
June	63,447	254,714	13,775
July	58,439	212,580	13,819
Total	391,223	1,702,108	190,727
RECEIVED, 1871.			
January	30,708	300,500	35,111
February	43 239	139 342	43 659
March	44,783	97,657	43,313
April	45,164	71 872	23 579
May	59,327	157,481	23,337
June	52,561	197 469	22,577
July	50,341	165,971	18 022
Total	326,725	1,109,550	209,347

The foregoing tables exhibit an increase of 62,503 cattle, and 592,558 hogs, while the receipts of sheep have fallen off 18,550.

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs— Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	73	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	65
To Dunkirk	42½	55
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—In comparison with last week there are no important changes to mention in connection with the cattle market. The attendance has been large, and the demand steadily active from all sources, so that large as were the daily arrivals of stock, the accumulation was at no time so large as to sensibly weaken prices. For the better grades, embracing fair to choice steers, such as are sought after by Eastern buyers, there has been a healthy competition, and sellers have realized better prices than prevailed last week, the advance in many instances reaching fully 25c per 100 lbs. Stock steers and the more desirable class of butchers' cattle have also appreciated in value, but not to any quotable extent, the former selling chiefly at $3 50@3.75 for common light roughish lots, and $4.00@4 35 for fair to good thrifty young steers of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average, and the latter at $2.50@3.75 for Texans and Cherokees, and at $2.25@4 50 for common to choice cows, and inferior to fairish steers. The inquiry for veal calves is still good, and, though the arrivals are liberal, prices keep well up, ranging at $3 50@5.75—according to quality. The extreme range of the market during the week was $1.87½@7 25. At the inside figure some scallawag Texans were disposed of, while the outside quotation was obtained for two loads of fancy beeves averaging 1,501 lbs, fed by W. S. Hinckley, of Galesburg, Knox County, Ill.

To-day the market was more quiet, and scarcely as firm as on the preceding days of the week, though nominally values were unchanged. The fresh receipts were light, but there were several hundred common cattle left over from yesterday, and the supply proved somewhat in excess of the demand. We give the following as the closing.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.60 @ 6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5-years old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @ 6 40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.65 @ 5 90
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @ 5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @ 4.50
Interior—Light and thin cows, scallawag steers, and thin, rough Texans and Cherokees	2.00 @ 2.75

HOGS—The receipts during the week have been 56,785, against 47,891 last week, and 47,212 week before last. For the seven months ending July 31, the receipts of hogs at the Union Stock Yards were 1,702,108, against 1,109,550 to corresponding date last year an increase of 592,558.

During the first half of the week the market was much excited, and prices rapidly advanced until $4 50@5.00 was reached—an improvement of 30@35c as compared with the closing rates of last week. Since Wednesday, however, the market has been gradually weakening, and at the close of trade to-day we find prices ranging substantially as at the close of last week, or at $4.20@$4.65 for common to choice.

To-day the receipts were 4,984, but this number did not comprise the supply, as there were several thousand head left over unsold last evening. Buyers were in good attendance, but they seemed afraid to take hold, and not until prices had been lowered fully 10@15c did trade attain even a fair degree of activity. Some choice lots were worked off early in the day at $4.70@4 75 but in the afternoon $4.65 was an outside figure. We quote closing prices at $4.20@4 30; at $4.40@4 50 for medium, and at $4 55@4.65 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	221	$4.70	24	304	$4.20	50	227	$4.65
50	223	4 50	32	280	4 50	45	203	4.50
41	215	4.35	130	228	4 65	52	183	4.40
60	209	4.35	50	225	4 40	65	180	4.55
60	194	4 30	45	205	4.40	51	210	4 50
28	215	4 25	32	270	4.30	118	209	4 20
29	235	4.50	97	184	4.60	54	200	4.40
36	207	4.50	54	224	4 35	64	239	4.35
55	223	4.65	57	190	4.35	55	226	4.70
41	199	4.50	41	220	4.50	63	251	4.70
67	166	4 50	46	210	4 30	63	163	4 40
46	215	4 55	55	236	4.30	31	190	4.40
62	220	4.60	42	331	4.75	53	202	4.40
59	316	4.15						

SHEEP—The receipts have materially increased, as compared with the last half dozen weeks, but the demand has kept pace with the supply, and prices have been sustained. Local buyers have been the almost exclusive operators, the supply here still being too small to attract the attention of shippers. Prices may be quoted steady, at $3 50@3 75 for common thin mixed; at $4.00@4 50 for medium, and at $4 75@5.50 for good to choice. Lambs are scarce, and values are simply nominal.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7 910	2,002
Shingles, m	800	1,945
Lath, pieces, m	428	260

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	1,036	2,035
Shingles, m	3,810	1,555
Lath, pieces, m	60	140

LUMBER—The offerings to-day were in excess of the demand, and a rather weak feeling pervaded the market, a few holders granting concessions to the extent of 12½@15c per 1,000 feet on common grades. The receipts of choice descriptions were again of a light character, and the few cargoes that arrived were sent to the yards *direct*. As has been the case for the past two weeks, there is a scarcity of dock-room, which, in many instances, tends to make dealers accede to the wishes of buyers. We are informed, however, that our leading railroad companies are endeavoring to remedy this matter, and, in the course of a few days, an entirely different state of affairs will be inaugurated.

SHINGLES—Dealers reported a meagre demand at unchanged quotations, viz: $2 75@2.90—although a very choice brand would command $3 00.

LATH—This market only exhibits a fair amount of activity, and dealers were steady in their views at former quotations. At the close, eight cargoes were left unsold.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ℔ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ℔ m	3 00
Pentwater, ℔ m	2 75
Muskegon, ℔ m	2 25
White Lake, ℔ m	2.50 @2.62½
Grand River, ℔ m	2.25
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood ℔ cord	3 25@3.50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber ℔ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood ℔ cord	3.25@3.50
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .06
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3 50
Oconto	4 00 @4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19 00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15 50
Common mixed lumber	12 00@13 50
Joist and scantling	12 50@12.75
Shingles	2 75@ 2 90
Lath	2 50@ 2.75
Pickets	10 00@12 00

The reported sales were:

Cargo scow Salina, from Grand Haven, 51,464 ft strips and 41,097 ft boards at $15 75; 13,300 lath at $2.15 (mill tally). Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Buena Vista, from Manistee, 150 m ft at $16 00 for small timber, 20 ft and over, and $12 50 for joist and scantling. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Metropolis, from Oconto, 225 m ft mixed lumber, at $17 50 for inch and $12 50 for 2-inch; 90 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Peoria, from Frankfort, deck load small timber at $17.00 for 20 ft and over, and $11.00 for 12 to 18 ft. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from Grand Haven, 57 m ft strips and boards at $17.00; 8 m ft short lumber at $10 00; 14 m ft coarse mixed lumber at $12 50; 9 m lath at $2 75 (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Hale, from Oconto, 250 m ft mill-run at $19 25; lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Comparatively few new features were developed in this branch of the market to-day. As is usually the case on Saturday, buyers from the country have retired from the market, and the volume of business transacted was chiefly on local account. Prices, however, ruled firm at the appreciation noted on Friday. Hardwood lumber was dull, owing to light receipts. Shingles and lath are meeting with a good demand, and quotations are very uniform. We now quote as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40 00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40 00
Common siding	18 00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27 00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	2.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2 00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$20.00@25 00
Ash (dry)	18.00@25.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
for medium, and at $4.75@5.25 for good to choice.	
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The market to-day was dull, and prices ruled easier, with sales at a range of $2.87½@3 00. A few dealers claim that a very choice brand will bring $3.12½. We now quote:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3 00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ℔ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—In dry goods the day closed on a very dull and inactive market, buyers still holding off, holders not so confident. Brown bleached sheetings and shirtings are without any change. The demand continues light. "Prices are still held firm for standard cotton drills," says the *Bulletin*, "without any inquiry excepting a few packages for home trade." Ticks and stripes continue without much animation, and prices are still reported at former quotations. Denims remain dull at current rates; woollens without any life for the day. Transactions are of a very meagre character, confined principally to choice lots of foreign goods. Some little transactions in low priced stuff goods are reported, but not of any moment.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug 3.—Consols—money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds of '62, 91¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 3.—Bonds of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Rentes, 56f 12c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans, 10d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull; red winter wheat, 11s 8d; flour, 26s 6d@27s; cheese, 51s 6d; beef, 61s; Cumberland middles, 28s; short ribs, 28s.

Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Dull nothing doing; middlings, 20c; net receipts, 58 bales; stock, 150 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Cotton—entirely nominal; net receipts, 2 bales; stock, 882 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Firm, little offering; middlings, 19c; net receipts, 24 bales; exports coast, 14 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock 5,014 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Nominal; good to ordinary, 19¾@20; net receipts, 20 bales; stock, 377 bales.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 3.—Market unchanged; arrivals; fair to best, $6 50@6.00; 80 stockers at 3.50@4 25; prospects slow. Sheep market; slow arrivals; fair to best, $5.75@6.00; medium, $5.00@5 25; common, $4 00@4 50; prospects slow. Hog market; bad arrivals; heavy Philadelphia $5.00@5 50; Yorkers, $4.50@4 60; prospects bad.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—COTTON—In good demand and higher; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—In fair demand and higher; receipts, 25,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 50@6.00; common to good extra, $6.60@7 75; good to choice, $6.80@7.60; white wheat extra, $7 65@9.00; St. Louis, $7.25@9.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; winter red Western higher, $1.68@1.73; No. 1 Milwaukee afloat, $1.51; amber, $1.75@1.77. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 114,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60@63c; sail do, 63½@64c; white, 70@71c; yellow, 64@64½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; receipts, 42,000 bu; Western, 43@45c; Ohio, 45@50c.

EGGS—Quiet. Western, 20@21c.

WOOL—Quiet; superfine pulled, 61@65c; tubbed, 75c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar steady and unchanged. Rice firm; 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; mess, $13 50. Beef and cutmeats unchanged. Lard heavy and lower; No. 1 to prime steam, 8@9¾c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Easier, at 93½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, firm. Wheat quiet, firm; No. 1 $1.38c, No. 2 $1 31½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 42½c. Oats steady; No. 2 27½c. Rye dull. [illegible] nal; No. 1 58c. Barley steady; No. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, [illegible]; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 67,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easy; white, 65@67c.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $25.00@26.00.

BRAN—$1@2 50.

WHISKEY—93c@$1.00. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25½; right, ½ prem. Gold, 14½.

COTTON—Nominal. Sales, 150. No receipts. Exports, New York, 1,244. Stock, 7,359.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat new 4@5c; lower old firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1 77½c; extra white Michigan, $1.85; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.40; old do, $1 85; No. 1 red Wabash, $1.65; No. 2 red old; $1 73; new, $1.40@1.41; No. 3 red, $1 30@1.30½. Corn steady; high mixed, 49½c; low mixed, 48½@49c; yellow, 49½; Michigan, 48½c; white, 54c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 31½c; Michigan, 33½c; rejected new 26c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego and Kingston, 9@9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 28 000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra old, $1 85; new, $1 70; No. 1 old, $1 75; new, $1.62; amber old, $1 68; new, $1.45. Corn and oats quiet; unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady for medium grades; other grades lower. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No. 3 red, $1 45; No. 2, $1.55@1 60. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 29c, on outside price. Oats firmer at 30@31c. Rye and barley no sales.

WHISKEY—Better at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping at $13 25. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9c; clear 9½c. Lard in good demand for future prime steam; 8c for seller January and February.

HOGS—Firm at 4½@4½c.

CATTLE—Steady at 3@6c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat nothing done and prices nominally unchanged. Corn dull and nominal; low mixed, 50c. Oats dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, but prices unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; choice amber, $1 70@1.75; good to prime red, $1.55@1.65. Corn firm and steady; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed, 43@45c. Rye firm at 65@70c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $14 00@14.25. Bulk meats quiet, firm, unchanged. Bacon active but unchanged; sugar cured hams, 15@16c. Lard, 8½c. Butter—Choice Western, 18@20c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and higher; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 60. Corn firm at 55@58½c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug 3.—COTTON—Firmer; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5 00@5 75; choice family, $7 75@8.25. Wheat, $1.25@1.35.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; old, $8 00@8.25. Wheat in fair demand but lower; old, $1 60@1 68; new, dry, $1.50. Corn dull and unsettled at 44@46c. Rye, 77@80. Oats steady; old, 32@36c; new, 27@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $13.50 for city and regular. Lard—Quiet and held firm; steam summer, 7½c; winter, 8½c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 5½@5½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 8@8½c. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 9@9½c; sugar cured hams firm at 15@15½c.

HOGS—Firm at $4 65@5 00.

WHISKEY—In fair demand but lower at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3. — BREADSTUFFS — Flour firmer, but not higher; super, $5 00@5 50; extra, $5.75@6.00. Wheat firmer; new red, $1 65@1.68; old, $1.76@1.78; new white, $1 80 Rye, 80c Corn—Yellow, 61½@62c; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats less active; 42@44c.

WHISKEY—95c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—COTTON—Firm; low middling, 20@20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Inferior not wanted; good grades, $7 50@9 50. Corn quiet and weak—58@60c. Oats scarce and firm; 40@42c.

HAY—Scarce and firm at $24.00@26.00.

BRAN—Market bare.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady; shoulders, 7@7½c; clear sides, 9½@9½c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Aug. 3.

Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Erie, 812 tons of coal.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr C. Gordon, South Haven, 40 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Eliza, Grand Haven, 22 cords slabs.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Schr Wm. Jones, Wooley's Pier, 130 cords wood.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 76 m lumber.
Schr F. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 280 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 110 cords wood.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Willard, Amsterdam, 100 cords wood.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 35 m lumber, 120 m shingles.
Scow Selma, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 604 tons iron ore.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 50 m lath, 20 m pickets.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Kitty Grant, Keeler's Pier, 45 cds shingle, bolts.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 10 cds wood, 35 cds bark.
Schr Walhalla, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Menominee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, Frankfort, 70 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Evening Star, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr J. H. Stephens, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber.
Scow Planet, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Scow Banner, South Haven, 55 m lumber.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 23 yds gravel.
Scow M. Hannahs, South Haven, 45 m lumber, 35 m timber.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Barge Eldorado, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Alice Richards, Marquette, 505 tons sandstone.
Schr John Magee, Buffalo, 650 tons coal.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr E. B King, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 185 m lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 300 m shingles, 39 tons iron.
Schr C. A. King, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 22 m lath.
Schr L. Strom, Benton Harbor, 43 cords wood.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 20 brls fish, 21 green hides, 15 bdls sheep pelts, and sundries.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, 345 green hides, 335 bars railroad iron, 150 pigs pig iron, and sundries.
Schr F. Hannah, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Buena Vista, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Frank D. Barker, Buffalo, 530 tons railroad iron.
Schr Grader, Waukegan, 15 yds gravel.
Schr C North, North Menominee, 612 m shingles, 150 m lath.
Schr Melvina, Pensaukee, 360 m lumber 20 m lath.
Scow Sea Bird, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 56 pkgs butter and sundries.
Stmr Oswego, Montreal, 147 tons pig iron and sundries.
Prop Lowell, Bay City, 2291 brls salt.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 280 m lumber.
Bark Cheboygan, Point Barque, 1,300 posts, 12,600 telegraph poles.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 595 tons coal.
Bark Kate Darling, Erie, 718 tons coal.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Ahnepee, Sand Bay Pier, 50 cds wood.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Grace Greenwood, Cleveland, 535 tons coal.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 225 m lumber.
Schr Northern Belle, Buffalo, 595 tons coal.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 230 m lumber, 10 m shingles.
Schr William F. Allen, Cleveland, 518 tons coal.
Schr Welland, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 185 m lumber.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 130 m lath.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 167 m lumber.
Schr Jura, Vermillion, 380 tons stone.
Schr H. G. Cleveland, Vermillion, 465 tons block stone.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Scow D. G. Wright, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow M. Dixon, Manistee, 70 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 280 m lumber, 25 m lath, 65 m pickets.

CLEARED............Aug. 3.

Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr M. Egan, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ironsides, Buffalo, 16,036 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 60 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 19,660 bu corn.
Schr Henry Fitzhugh, Oswego, 19 400 bu corn.
Schr Ostrich, Buffalo, 15,930 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 3 bdls dry hides, and sundries.
Schr White Oak, Collingwood, 13,400 bu corn.
Schr D. R. Martin, Buffalo, 51,360 bu corn.
Schr Hawkins, W. H., Union Pier, 30 brls flour.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 80 bu oats, and sundries.
Bark Jessie Hoyt, Buffalo, 21,150 bu corn.
Schr J H Hartzell, Kingston, 16 309 bu corn.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Hattie Howard, Buffalo, 16,791 bu corn.
Schr Senator, Buffalo, 22,012 bu corn.
Barge El Dorado, Buffalo, 34,450 bu corn.
Schr George Goble, Buffalo, 22,530 bu corn.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 3.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boats Waterloo and General McClellan, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Mantiless, light, dropped down to Peru. Stage of water at a stand.

CANAL—Passed In— terloo and General McClellan, with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Orion, lumber for Henry; North American, shingles for Chilicothe.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 3.—UP—Prop Mary Jarecki, and barge Keewenaw. Barks Montmorency, Lafrenier, C. J. Wells, and Joseph Masten. Schrs Julia Willard, Penfield, Exchange, City of Sheboygan, Goshawk, Donaldson, Mears and Crosthewaite.

DOWN—Prop Tuttle, and barge Winslow, and Toledo. Bark Pride of America. Schrs Lucy Clark, Louis Meeker, Agnes, Hope, Gallatein, C. P. Williams, Bell Walbridge, and Prince Edward.

WIND—West.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, August 1.—DOWN—Schr Cortez, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat.

UP—Props Cleveland, City of Chatham; schrs J. B. Penfield, Pensaukee, L. S. Hammond, Grace Whitney, Jane Ralston, James Norris, Marysburg, Wannetee, M. L. Breck, Bismarck; Bark British Lion. Schrs Maize, Fair Haven to Toledo, coal; Rabineau Gaudry, Coburg to Cleveland, iron ore; Annie Craig, Kingston to Romnay, light; Nett Woodward, Toronto to Cleveland, light. Bark Bessie Barwick, Oswego to Windsor, coal. Schr G. Mollison, Oswego to Chicago, salt.

WIND—East.

Vessels Crossing the Flats.

The Superintendent at the St. Clair Flats informs us that the depth of water in the new channel is at present 12 feet 8 inches, and, from this time until the close of the season, it usually recedes from that figure to its natural depth, which does not vary far from 12 feet. The extent of the rise this season, since the opening, has been but 8 inches. The old channel, through which many of the larger vessels pass, provides a depth of a little over 13 feet. Notwithstanding that this is a fact well known to all passing through, vessels not unfrequently arrive there drawing a much greater depth, and get hard aground, entailing, in some instances, from $500 to $800 expenses before being liberated.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Saturday, east; weather fair; last evening, south.

WAGES—Remain unchanged, $1.75@1.87½ per day.

THIRTY YEARS IN SERVICE—The schooner Madison, which arrived in Chicago a few days since, is one of the old timers, being now in the 31st year of her existence. She was among the first vessels that were transferred from the lower to the upper lakes, having been built at Clayton, New York. Five of her Captains are now sleeping their last sleep. She is reported as being yet in fair condition, with a prospect of holding out a few years longer.

GONE TO SURVEY.—The steamer Sarah Van Epps has been chartered by the Government to assist in carrying out the survey along the shore between Port Hope, on Lake Huron, and the River St Clair, and took her departure from Detroit on Tuesday morning.

A LOST VESSEL.—The vessel sunk off Long Point cut, and which was reported to have been a steamer, proves to be none other than the D. L. Couch, which sunk some days since and was reported at the time. The masts are not blackened with smoke, nor are her topmasts separate from her masts.

SCHOONER LISGARD.—This is the name of a new craft that was built at St. Catharine's Canada. She is intended both for the lumber and timber trade.

THE OLD BELLE OF OSHKOSH.—A small propeller, which is a stranger in this locality, called the J. Holt, arrived at Windsor yesterday from the River St. Claire with an excursion party on board. Originally she was the Belle of Oshkosh, built on Green Bay, in 1864 and plied there for a time. A change of ownership took place, and the boat became British bottom with name changed as at present. She now plies between Sarnia and Wallaceburg. She is 75 tons burden.—*Detroit Post, Aug. 2.*

TO BE RAISED.—We understand an attempt is to be made to raise the schooner P. C. Sherman, ashore on Long Point since late last fall. The Coast Wrecking Company have recently sent an expedition from Cleveland, which have ere this probably commenced operations.

STAVES FOR THE INDIES.—The schooner C. L. Johnson arrived Wednesday, from Manitowoc, with a cargo of 2,500 staves consigned to Messrs. C. S. Hazard & Co., of this city, and destined for the West Indies.—*Buffalo Express, July 31.*

FOUNDERED.—It has transpired that the schooner Black Duck, reported ashore in Mexico Bay, Lake Ontario, foundered in deep water, and is a total loss. She was coal laden, and bound from Oswego to Dexter. The crew were saved.

—The Tempest is a new propeller, just brought into service. Her dimensions are: Length, 150 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth, 12½ feet; tonnage, 41.215

MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
THE ONLY DISTILLERS OF
MEDFORD RUM.
The Best Rum in the States.
Lawrence's Medford Old Rum,
Of the finest grades and of all ages.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
The Choicest Old Rum in the World.

Write us for Circular. Our trade-marks are patented. The public is cautioned against imitations.

SEND ORDERS DIRECT TO US, *and so insure perfect satisfaction.*

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
127 *Broad-st., Boston.*

BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 46 years has proved them to be BY FAR the BEST and most EFFICACIOUS Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P O Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 158 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic diseases and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday [illegible] p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 158 West Madison-st., corner Halsted st., Chicago, Illinois.

NO CURE!! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 12, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 465 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. (Circulars free.)

DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Kinzie-av, cor Franklin
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 142 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 233 W. Mad. & 269 Wabash.
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 268 Wabash av.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 273 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 196 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 240 South Water-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 S. Water, nr. Lake
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st (old stand)
W. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG., 56 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. S. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 240 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 262 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Tags, and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 283 Wabash-av.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 293 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 145 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 243 East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 269 and 271 East Madison-st.
Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 E. Randolph st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 16 N. Jefferson.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules "are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness."—MANUFACTORIES: 1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
Tribune Office.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail	$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail	6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Monday Morning, August 5, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago;
JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.
First District.....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second.....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third.....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth.....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth.....ROBERT C BURCHELL;
Sixth.....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh.....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth.....STEPHEN R MOORE;
Ninth.....MARTIN SHELLABARGER;
Tenth.....GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh.....WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth.....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth.....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth.....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth.....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth.....DAVID K. GREEN;
Seventeenth.....JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth.....WILLIAM SHARP;
Nineteenth.....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R A D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
18. GEORGE W. WALL, of Du Quoin.
19. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of McLeansboro.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Read and Circulate.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready three STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form, sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

No. 1. Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis;

No. 2. Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate;

No. 3. Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid	$ 10
50 copies, by mail	1.75
100 copies, by mail	3.00
500 copies, by express	12.00
1,000 copies, by express	20.00

Send orders to Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an independent Republican journal, which supports Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati Platform. It believes that, since all the distinctive principles of the Republican party have been accomplished, and all organized opposition to those principles has ceased, there is something better to engage the attention of the people than to fight old battles over again. It holds that the most important thing to be done now is to effect a complete reconciliation between the North and the South. These two great sections of our common country have been in bitter hostility toward each other more than a quarter of a century in reference to the institution of Slavery. Eleven years ago, this hostility broke out in War. Seven years ago, the War terminated, the Rebellion was crushed, and Slavery abolished both by force of arms and by Constitutional Amendment. Since that time the Southern States have been reconstructed, Impartial Suffrage has been established, the payment of the National debt secured, and the payment of the Rebel debt prohibited, by Constitutional Amendments. All the old obstacles to Permanent Peace and Reconciliation between the North and the South have been removed. To effect such a return of friendship and fraternal feeling, to the end that there may no longer be any enemies of our Government in our own midst, is the principal mission of the Liberal Republican party which assembled at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, whose platform and nominees have been wisely and patriotically indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an organ of PROGRESS. It believes that there are a multitude of abuses to be reformed, and that no time should be lost in combatting them. The Civil Service of the Government has become an instrument of party tyranny, and an object of selfish greed. It is the great corruptor of public morals and legislation. The Federal offices are openly used to control conventions and elections,—that is to say, the taxes collected from the People are employed to override the People's will. The evidence of this fact is presented to the public every day, and the proofs of it were furnished overwhelmingly by the recent Custom House investigation in New York. No Administration has ever carried this practice to such dangerous lengths as that of President Grant, and it is now becoming a question whether the People themselves are strong enough to throw off the yoke that has been imposed upon them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will labor for a thorough Reform of the Civil Service.

The country also needs a Reform in the Revenue System, whereby the taxes collected from the People shall go into the Public Treasury, and not into the coffers of private individuals and corporations. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds that the doctrine of Protection is a delusion, whereby millions of dollars are lost each year both to the producer and the consumer. It will labor, therefore, for such a Reform as will gradually reduce the Tariff to a Revenue standard, to the end that Industry may be as free as the revenue requirements of the Government, economically administered, will admit.

In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes to act in the Living Present, and leave the Dead Past to bury its dead. It claims for its course the merit of Honesty and Independence. It has no affiliations with any class of office-holders or office-seekers. Its relations are with the People only. It seeks to elevate the standard of political intelligence and morality, and to encourage independence of thought, among its readers. In this endeavor, it has been amply sustained. From this course it will not be swerved.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

Single copy	$0.50
Ten copies	3.50
Twenty-five copies	7.50
One hundred copies	25.00

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Neither the exact dimensions nor the real import of the recent victory in North Carolina can be fully appreciated until it is considered at what odds the battle was fought, and against what gigantic obstacles the supporters of Merrimon had to contend. It is a victory which is as surprising and gratifying to the Liberals as it is astounding and demoralizing to the Grant party. They had so organized their forces and planned their campaign; had so thoroughly drilled their Marshals, and District Attorneys, and Revenue Assessors, and Collectors, and Postmasters: had so advantageously posted their carpet-baggers, and fortified their weak points by the lavish distribution of the public funds, that they not only counted on defeat as impossible, but had bought powder and prepared to celebrate their victory before the battle was fought.

Against this compact and thoroughly-drilled organization, the Liberals had to contend at every disadvantage. The bulk of the Grant vote, amounting to over 70,000, consisted of negroes, who, as a class, were, a short time ago, plantation-hands, intensely ignorant and prejudiced. Their counterparts do not exist in the North, for the negroes here, as a class, have received the rudiments of education, and will listen to reason. Upon such voters as these, the principles enunciated at the Cincinnati Convention could make no impression, because they were not intelligent enough to comprehend principles. They are not to blame for being ignorant; but, in point of fact they were wholly impervious to argument. They even believed that they had a right to mob any one of their own race who should vote for Merrimon. The remainder of the Grant voters was made up chiefly of carpet-baggers, office-holders, and their dependents, who were, therefore, equally impervious to argument. There was a small percentage of voters among them who were neither blacks, carpet-baggers, nor office-holders; but, after subtracting these three classes, it is obvious that the remainder would not constitute a party in a single county of the State.

Again; the Conservative ticket was nominated on the 27th of last April, before the Cincinnati Convention met, and consequently the Liberal Republicans were not represented on the ticket, and had no chance of representation. They were obliged, therefore, to go into the field without their own leaders, and had not the opportunity to make their consolidated strength as effective as it would have been had the issue been made under the better auspices of the Cincinnati movement. The full force of this consolidated strength cannot be felt in North Carolina until November, at which time the Administration cannot concentrate its entire power on one State, as it has done in this election. In rightly estimating the character of this victory, it must also be remembered that four years ago North Carolina gave Grant 12,136 majority, and one year ago, upon the question of the Constitutional Convention, gave about 9,000 Republican majority, although the latter was not regarded as a strict test of party strength.

The most important element in this campaign, and that which has spread consternation through the Grant ranks, and made a State election an Administration disaster, is the fact that the Administration regarded this election as the key-note of the campaign. While the leaders knew that a victory for Grant did not settle the question of the Presidency in Grant's favor, they knew very well, as Henry Wilson said, that defeat would go far to settle the question in Greeley's favor. Hence, they brought every available resource to bear. The candidate for the Vice-Presidency, two members of the Cabinet, Boutwell and Delano, and every other speaker, big and little, who could be spared, were sent down there to work, in addition to the local office-holders and carpet-baggers who were already on the ground. The United States Marshal, sixty days before the election, was authorized to take $65,000 of the public funds,—twice as much as the whole amount expended by the Conservatives,—ostensibly for the salaries and expenses of Deputy Marshals, but in reality for the payment of their services in working for Grant; and this amount, in addition to the money procured by contributions in the usual way, was used. Against all these obstacles the Liberals fought, and triumphed; and the result, according to the gratuitous admission of the Grant organs, is the key-note of the campaign.

COLFAX AND BLAINE.

James G. Blaine and Vice President Colfax have given, during the past week, their views of the present status of the Democratic party. As both are supporters of Grant, they might be expected to agree at least concerning the existence of that party, even if at swords'-points concerning its aims. But Mr. Colfax contends that the Democratic party committed suicide at Baltimore, being completely swallowed by the old-time Republicans, Greeley, Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Bowles, Banks, Palmer & Co.; while Blaine, on the other hand, contends that the Republicans, and especially Greeley and Sumner, committed suicide, being completely engulfed in the Democratic party. Colfax contends that the equality of the negro, the climax of the whole issue which has been pending for twenty years between the two parties, is now not only imbedded in the Constitution, but unanimously ratified by the whole Democratic party, and is now assured beyond danger. Blaine contends that the negro is in imminent danger of some fearful calamity, the nature of which he does not clearly define, but we take it to be either a falling from grace, the measles, or *cerebro-spinal meningitis*. Colfax seems to say: "Now, O Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation;" while Blaine dwells tearfully upon the appalling condition of the negro, and exclaims in wrath, "How long, O Lord! how long!" We suppose the difference will be found to arise from the fact that Colfax is not a candidate for anything, while Blaine is. Colfax, having had some hand in the negro-saving business, knows when it is done. Blaine, thinking it has paid such good dividends to all who have invested in it, don't like to hear that the books are all closed and that no more shares can be had. It is a sad thing that we can't get our politics into some well-defined groove or rut, such as "saving the negro," and "crushing the Rebellion," and keep it there until all who want office can get it. The necessity of constantly moving on is a dreadful one to Italian organ-grinders and American politicians. They do like a little peace once in a while. They can only have it by getting politics into a well-defined and permanent rut, so that a politician can know how his constituents are going to vote.

An episode of the old Black Laws of Illinois is connected with Governor Koerner. One of these laws made it imperative upon Sheriffs to arrest every free negro who came into this State and lock him up in jail. A fine was then imposed upon him, and the Sheriff was required to sell him at auction to some purchaser who would pay the fine and costs for the shortest term of the negro's services. One day, in 1856, Governor Koerner returned to Belleville from a speaking-tour in the Fremont campaign, and, passing by the Court House, observed a large crowd and considerable excitement. He inquired of a bystander what was going on. The bystander replied that the Sheriff was selling a negro. "Selling a negro!" said the Governor; "no negro shall be sold into slavery for a single hour while I live in Belleville." He then stepped up to the Sheriff, inquired the amount of fine and costs, paid it, and the negro went on his way rejoicing. The colored men of Belleville have not forgotten this generous act, and have informed him that he need not be concerned about their votes in November.

The Grant newspapers are still asserting that Judge David Davis has privately declared his preferences for Grant and Wilson, and, in the absence of any denial from himself, are felicitating themselves considerably over their fiction.

Judge Davis' friends presented his name as a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention, and secured a large vote for him on several ballots. There is reason to suppose, therefore, that he approves of the movement there inaugurated, and also of the platform adopted by the Convention. As both Judge Davis and Mr. Greeley were Whigs and afterwards Republicans together, we can see no reason why he should not support, so far as his judicial position authorizes him to support anybody, the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. We have no doubt that he will do so, but we think that he owes it, not only to himself, but to his numerous friends, who labored so zealously for him at Cincinnati, and who are now almost unanimously supporting Mr. Greeley, to contradict the injurious report which is travelling the rounds of the Grant press.

Public sympathy is due to Speaker Blaine, broken-hearted over the failure of Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill at the last session of Congress. He tells us that—

> Two intelligent colored members from South Carolina, Elliott and Rainer, begged of the Democratic side of the House to merely allow the Civil Rights bill to be voted on, and they were answered with a denial so absolute that it amounted to a painful jeer at the rights of the colored man.

Mr. Blaine does not tell us whether he seconded the two intelligent colored members from South Carolina, or not. In point of fact he did not. The Republican members, generally, were just as much opposed to the bill as the Democratic members were. If they had wanted to pass it, they could have done so easily. If they had wanted to bring it to a vote, they could have done so without difficulty. This was precisely what they wanted to avoid, and we fancy that Speaker Blaine was as much gratified by the obstinacy of the Democrats in refusing to listen to the appeals of Elliott and Rainer as anybody in the House.

The *Nation* insists, with a great deal of grimness, that Mr. Greeley does not represent any of the ideas which led to the Cincinnati Convention, and, therefore, is not entitled to the support of the leaders and promoters of that movement. Mr. Adams was the *Nation's* candidate for the Cincinnati nomination; and may be, for aught the public know, the *Nation's* candidate for the coming election, since Mr. Groesbeck has come out for Greeley. Will the *Nation* inform us which of the ideas that led to the Cincinnati Convention Mr. Adams represents, or is identified with? Is it Amnesty, or Civil Service Reform, or Revenue Reform, or the One-Term Principle? In what declaration, or what part of his public career, is that identification to be found?

The announcement has been made in the despatches of the discovery of a new Golconda in the Territory of Arizona, which eclipses anything Stanley discovered among Afric's sunny fountains, rolling down their golden sands. It is related that this Golconda abounds in diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, which can be had by the shovelful, and the smallest measure for which is the quart. It is said that a company has been formed in San Francisco, with a capital of ten millions, to work these fields; that they have kept the thing very quiet until now; that they have in the Bank of California $1,000,000 worth of large diamonds, one diamond of the Koh-i-noor style, and a quart of small diamonds, not to mention the heaps of such rubbish as rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, the pecks and bushels of which are not enumerated. To reinforce these statements we are told of a number of pirates, Indians, and bandits, who have always concealed treasures thereabouts; of scouts who have always known of these treasures; and of Aztecs who, before the days of Cortez, used to go up there from Mexico and carry away these precious stones by pocket-loads, if the Aztecs wore pockets. In fact, the narrative reads like Disraeli's "embarrassment of riches" in "Lothair," when he commences describing the personal adornments and surroundings of his characters. It may be that there is such a wholesale repository of gems in Arizona, and it may not be. The only thing certain is the existence of the Stock Company. Notwithstanding the manner in which the Bank of California is loaded down with diamonds, and the practices of the Aztecs, we advise our readers to go very slowly in stock-investment, and workmen who are making fair wages to think twice before they go to Golconda and find it Golgotha.

The organs have revelled in the charge that Horace Greeley was in favor of pensioning Rebel soldiers. The charge was based on one affidavit,—only that and nothing more. Some days since, we noticed that that affidavit had been retracted. It was made by C. S. Carpenter, editor and proprietor of the Oneonta (N. Y.) *Herald*. In his paper of July 25 he says:

> In the Binghamton *Daily Republican* of July 19, an affidavit appeared, made by the editor of this paper, alleging, among other things, that we had seen a letter from Greeley to Carmichael, in which letter it was stated that he favored paying pensions to Southern disabled soldiers. We now believe that part of our statement erroneous.
>
> We have interviewed Republicans and Democrats residing in Unadilla and Binghamton, who for the past two years have been in Carmichael's confidence, and seen the whole correspondence between this gentleman, Greeley, Seymour, and Hutchins, and not one of them has ever heard of Carmichael's receiving any such letter.

Nothing could be more complete than this. It destroys the whole story at once. Mr. Carpenter thinks it "will be admitted that no wrong has been purposely done Mr. Greeley." We fail to see how he can lay that flattering unction to his soul. He knew how his affidavit was to be used, and he hastened to make such a one as was wanted. Six days after it was published, he became convinced that he had sworn falsely. He could find not a single Democrat or Republican, of the many who had seen the correspondence, who had "seen or heard of any such letter." Such an investigation, taken beforehand, would have saved him from what looks very much like perjury. We are ready to give him the credit he deserves for his retraction; but, when he asks us to believe that "no wrong has been purposely done Mr. Greeley," we must decline to do so.

Let us have our insane asylums examined. Cases of cruel treatment and illegal detention come to light every day. It is far more charitable to hang a sane man than to send him to an asylum; yet we whine over the cruelty of hanging a red-handed murderer, and ignore the patent fact that nearly every one of our asylums contains patients wrongfully committed and barbarously treated. Colonel J. A. Stockton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was thrust into the Vermont Insane Asylum in 1869. After three years of this death-in-life, he escaped. He was pursued and caught. Before they could get him back, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out. A prolonged trial proved him sane, and he was discharged last Friday. On the same day, the Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, near New York, learned that a similar writ was to be issued in behalf of Gasper Van Leck, a prominent banker, and discharged him at once. Sixteen months ago Mr. Van Leck was arrested at his own table, and taken to Bloomingdale. He has never been under medical treatment, and the keepers acknowledge that he has been sane all the time. Yet he was never allowed to communicate with his lawyer, and only did so at last by stealth. He kept a minute diary during his incarceration, and has submitted it, with accompanying affidavits, to the Grand Jury. It proves many cases of illegal commitments and cruel treatment. The Bloomingdale and the Vermont Asylums will probably be investigated; but the work should not stop until every one of these prison-houses is forced to give up its secrets.

Gambetta's genius was never more apparent than now. During the war, he tried to snatch victory from defeat, and failed. During the peace, he has tried again, and has succeeded. He has made the Republic and himself, both at first admired, then feared, then hated, once more admired. He realized that the Reds of the cities could not be relied upon; determined to win to the Republic the peasant-proprietors, 5,300,000 out of 7,000,000 voters; and he is fast accomplishing that work. He has made stump-speeches through the south, west, and centre of France. Their effect has been so great that the Conservatives are calling on their leaders to take the field to counteract them. Unfortunately they have no electric orators. Their speakers are admirable before a polished assembly; unbearable before an unpolished one. Magnetic men are almost always Radicals. So M. d'Audriffet-Pasquier appeals to the Corps Legislatif, and Gambetta appeals to the peasants. It will be strange if the latter does not win.

Sir Walter Scott paints, in one of the Waverly Novels, a girl who pretends to be deaf and dumb, and keeps her full possession of hearing and speech a secret for years, until she chooses to reveal it. It has often been said that such a deception was an impossibility, and that the great novelist, professing to portray nature, had no right to palm this off upon his readers. His reputation has been vindicated by a recent marvelous case of self-control. About two years ago, a certain George Scott was convicted, in New York, of burglary. On his trial, he pretended to be deaf and dumb, and thereby created so much sympathy that he was sentenced to only two years' imprisonment, while his accomplices got ten. He was sent to Sing Sing, and then to Auburn. At both prisons he kept up his pretence, and so escaped all heavy work. A few days since he was released, and instantly gave his tongue full compensation for its two years of enforced abstinence from talk.

Some curious statistics about small birds have recently been laid before the House of Commons. The thrush is said to work from 2:30 in the morning until 9:30 in the evening, or nineteen hours. During this time he feeds his young 206 times. Blackbirds work seventeen hours. The male feeds the young 44 times and the female 55 times per day. The industrious titmouse manages to spread 417 meals a day before its voracious offspring. According to one naturalist, their food consists largely of caterpillars. These statements, and a hundred more quite as curious, were made in an eloquent plea for a law to protect small birds from being snared and shot. Unfortunately, although the speech seems to prove that they are really the allies, instead of the enemies, of the farmer, the old prejudices against them were strong enough to defeat the bill.

The success of Howard, of the New York *Star*, in forging President Lincoln's proclamation, apparently started a new school of journalism. Since that time, we have been treated to forged proclamations, letters, etc., *ad lib.* The new idea bore fruit in England in the shape of the bogus Queen's speech, which the London *Telegraph* published the day before the real one was spoken. Germany has just had a similar experience. Some one gave the Vienna *Presse* a pretended letter from Victor Hugo to Wagner. The *Presse* published it, with a German translation. It was extensively reprinted, in both Germany and France. *Figaro*, a comic paper of Vienna, published a burlesque on it. Then Wagner announced that no such letter had been written him, and the hoax was at an end. Its author is not known. European journals call this sort of thing "amusing."

The action of Senator Sumner and General Banks has caused a very decided fluttering among their colleagues in Massachusetts. The New York *Herald*, which roams at will on both sides the fence, and is, therefore, in an excellent position to judge of things, reports that Dawes will soon jump boldly over the fence, with Hooper close at his heels; and that, after the Pennsylvania election, Butler will unbottle himself, and, flying at the fence, come down on the other side with a crash that will astonish the natives. With Banks and Sumner at one end of the State, and Sam. Bowles at the other, the rush will soon be so terrific that the whole fence will come down, and those who are then on it will get lost in the rush. The leaven is evidently working in the Massachusetts lump.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* looks upon Mrs. Julia Ward Howe with a jaundiced eye. It charges her with having made her own Peace Congress a farce. She consumed the greater part of every session with pointless harangues, in which stale figures of speech strove with dreary platitudes for the mastery. The foreign delegates were afflicted with disgust and despair. One of them asked if those who wished to work and those who only wished to talk could not have separate meetings. In vain. The "benevolists" had full possession. They "uttered their strains to the newspapers in the grand old Saxon tongue spoken by Shakspeare and the dwellers in Buncombe," and they made the workers sit still and hear them, so that the Congress adjourned without doing a bit of good to the cause it was designed to advance.

Despatches from London report, on the authority of Rawlinson, the geographer, that the British Geographical Society has received nothing from Dr. Livingstone; that the Society still regards the Nile problem unsettled; that the theories advanced in the letters forwarded by Stanley, and ascribed to Livingstone, are erroneous; and that the despatches received by the Foreign Office are entirely unimportant, as they contain neither geographical information nor personal details. One of two decisions must certainly be reached by every careful reader of the letters ascribed to Livingstone by Stanley, viz.: Either that Stanley is a fraud of the worst Bohemian description, or that Dr. Livingstone, in his African wanderings, is gradually becoming *non compos mentis*.

The New York *Herald* advises President Grant to turn out all his Cabinet officers, and call around him seven statesmen of reputation and ability, in order to offset the ill-effects of the North Carolina election.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* takes Henry Wilson to task for saying, in one of his speeches in North Carolina, that the election in that State would be very important in determining the result throughout the country. This, the *Sentinel* thinks, was "a very inconsiderate expression," and has been rendered especially pernicious by being thoughtlessly echoed by the Republican party journals. "Sagacious men foresaw," adds the *Sentinel*, "that the coalitionists would carry it." Evidently, then, the candidate of the Grant party for Vice President is not a sagacious man.

POLITICAL.

Calendar for the week:

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Aug. 6.—Louisiana, Warmouth, New Orleans.
Aug. 7.—Florida, Grant, Tallahassee.
Aug. 9.—Louisiana, Pinchback, New Orleans.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Aug. 6.—Tenth Illinois, Greeley, Monmouth.
Seventh Michigan, Grant, Port Huron.
Aug. 7.—Twelfth Illinois, Greeley, Jacksonville.
First Michigan, Grant, Detroit.
Fourth Michigan, Grant, Decatur.
Third Iowa, Grant, McGregor.

—Peoria papers announce that the Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, ex-M. C., is for Greeley.

—The El Paso *Journal* (Grant paper) expresses its disgust that Parks, of Aurora, whom it calls "the worst blatherskite Democrat in the business," should be employed to canvass for Grant.

—"Old Pom." is of the (private) opinion that "Unless earnest, thorough work is done, we are liable to lose Kansas."

—Senators Trumbull and Schurz are booked for from three to five speeches each, in Maine, before the September election.

—The Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, for many years the Representative of Oswego, N. Y., in the Legislature and in Congress, and now an advocate of Greeley's election, may regard with complacency the denunciation of himself as a "gift-taker" by one Fort, who, in a recent Grant meeting at Oswego, said "he (Fort) had presented him in that hall with a silver service valued $4,000. While in the army, Littlejohn had received from the citizens of Oswego a horse and equipments worth $1,000."

—The call for a Greeley Club in Oshkosh, Wis., is signed by 165 Republicans.

—The Clinton (Iowa) *Herald*, Grant paper, with Post Office attachment, says:

> The Dubuque *Times* not only proves the Dubuque *Herald* a liar (that's the word used) when it says that Henry Wilson was a Know-Nothing, but turns the tables and produces evidence that Horace Greeley made a Know Nothing speech in 1856. We are glad to see the *Times* in such good feather.

Now look out for "proof" that Horace Greeley married a plantation of North Carolina "niggers," a thousand of them; and that all he wants is pay for his emancipated slaves. Some "gentlemen in whom the editor of the Chicago *Journal* has a very confidence" will please start this story:

—Estimates made at Springfield concerning the next Illinois Legislature, make the Senate consist of 36 Liberals and 15 Republicans; the House, 86 Liberals and 67 Republicans. Nominations have been made by both parties in 10 of the 51 Districts, and one party in nine other Districts.

—Dick Yates, of Jacksonville, is hoping to get on his legs and make a few speeches for Grant and Hurlbut. 'Rah!

—T. M. Howell, a Democrat, of Ontario County, N. Y., has declared for Grant, and got a Federal office.

—Nasby's Toledo *Blade* says:

> They have finally found enough Liberal Republicans in Vermont to make up a sort of a ticket.

Yes; and happy for you if "they" don't find enough to elect it.

—The Providence *Journal*, Senator Anthony's paper, is of the opinion that "Mr. A. T. Stewart does not part with his money except for a purpose." The original purpose, therefore, of the donation to Grant, was doubtless with the hope, on Stewart's part, that he might not be robbed; and the present contribution to the Greeley fund says, in effect, that he will not be robbed by the Leet & Stocking agency.

—Who shall compose Greeley's Cabinet has grown to be an important question since the North Carolina election.—*Milwaukee News.*

—There is a report in Massachusetts that Governor Washburne will withdraw in favor of Ben. Butler before the Republican Convention at Worcester, the 28th.

—One of the proofs against Hartranft, in Pennsylvania, is, that, as Auditor General, he used State funds in stock-speculation.

—When Federal office-holders refuse to pay liberally for election expenses, they are marked as for Greeley, and that means dismissal. This is a Civil Service movement.

—The Augusta (Me.) *Journal*, which Blaine used to edit, contains a proposition to bet money that Mr. Speaker's majority would be greater than two years ago. Straightway the office was overrun with people anxious to "take that bet." The editor then announced the bet had been taken, but did not give the name (?) of the lucky man, lest he be run down with offers to sell out at a premium. Mr. Blaine's majority will not be greater than two years ago. He has chosen to make his bed with Grant.

—General N. P. Banks will run for re-election to Congress on the Greeley ticket; his district (Fifth Massachusetts) consists of the City of Lynn, and the Towns of Nahant, Saugus, and Swampscott, in the County of Essex; and the Cities of Charlestown and Somerville, and the Towns of Arlington, Belmont, Burlington, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Waltham, Winchester, and Woburn, in the County of Middlesex.

—B. W. Poor, of Dubuque, Iowa, appointed by Governor Carpenter to the vacancy on the Circuit Bench, is a Liberal Republican, and supports Greeley for President. He was Chairman of the first Liberal Republican mass meeting, held in Dubuque in April last, at which delegates were appointed to the State Convention held at Davenport on the 23d of April.

PERSONAL.

—General Fremont is out of the present political fight altogether.

—A. Thoman declines another term as Auditor of Kansas. He can't afford it.

—Grace Greenwood is revisiting the East, and will return to Colorado.

—Colonel Calkins, of the Milwaukee *News*, is recovering from a sickness that brought him to death's door.

—Jesse Olney, who was Comptroller of Connecticut under Governor English's administration, died at his residence in Stratford, Thursday.

—John A. Waring has been appointed Cashier of Toledo Station, *vice* A. C. Smith, appointed Travelling Auditor of the Lake Shore Railroad.

—From the De Noailles family, whence we get our new French Minister, there have been four Ambassadors to England and one to Rome.

—Revels, late of the Senate, now President of Alcorn University, announces a lecture-tour through Mississippi to raise funds for his present charge.

—The Kansas City *Times* learns, by private letter, that a daughter of W. G. Brownlow attempted to elope with a Knoxville (Tenn.) stone-cutter, and has been immured in a convent.

—R. H. Isbelle, of New Orleans, colored, has recovered $1,000 damages from the Board of Directors of a white school because they refused to admit his children as pupils.

—Alfred B. Ely, who died last week, in Newton, Mass., was the candidate against Henry Wilson, for United States Senator, in the Massachusetts Know-Nothing Legislature of 1855. That Legislature being unanimously Know Nothing (except 4 votes), the election was made without the interposition of a caucus, and Ely was beaten by only a few votes.

—It is to be noted in connection with Nilsson's wedding that the husband, Rouzeaud, who was a Roman Catholic, stands self-excommunicated, having been married in an Episcopal Church. Nilsson herself was brought up a Reformed Lutheran.

—The Greenville (Tenn.) scandal, which unpleasantly connected the names of Andrew Johnson and Mrs. Harold, causing the suicide of the latter, has got into the courts on a suit for libel, in which $10,000 damages are claimed.

—Colonel T. W. Higginson thinks that what are called the "dangerous districts" of London cannot be very dangerous, as he walked through the worst of them without being robbed, or mobbed, or molested. Mr. M. D. Conway, however, explains that Mr. Higginson owed his immunity from annoyance or danger to his military whiskers and bearing, which gave the inhabitants of the slums an impression that he was a police officer out of uniform.

—The libel upon General Kilpatrick, revived by the present editor of the New York *Times*, and copied into all loyal Administration papers, was originally written by George H. Butler, our disgraced Consul in Egypt, and was repeated by General Benjamin F. Butler in his speeches when stumping Massachusetts for the Governorship. It was refuted by Henry J. Raymond not long before his death, and first reappears in this campaign in the journal which that great journalist founded.

IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

NUMBER TWO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREELEY, Col., July, 1872.

Utility first, beauty afterwards. Accepting this as the keynote to American life, we resign ourselves to a little *detour* that takes us farther from the esthetic, and nearer to the practical, interests of this much-talked-of and much-written-about country. We intended to spend Sunday among the cathedral glories that lie in the shadow of Pike's Peak; but

> The best-laid schemes o' mice and men
> Gang aft a-gley;

and Monday finds us still lingering upon the smiling borders of the traditional desert.

It was the nearest approach to a clear morning we had seen in Colorado, as we left Denver for a trip of a hundred miles northward over the gently-rolling country that skirts the foot of the Rocky Mountains. On the right the plain swept away indefinitely, until the eye wearied of tracing its long, billowy stretches, to the dead level of the far horizon. It was the same limitless ocean of land over which we had already travelled four or five hundred miles, treeless and shrubless, save as it was broken, at distant intervals, by the straggling lines of willow and cottonwood that fringed the winding streams, but prosaic and unsatisfying, in spite of a certain majesty of eternal repose. On the left the mountains were piled, peak on peak, in dark, gigantic masses, as if Nature, reacting violently from her long dream of rest, had suddenly put forth the full might of her energy and power, and raised herself in colossal grandeur towards the heavens, throwing Pelion upon Ossa in some wild mood of the old-world Titans. Behind the climbing and rugged foot-hills towered the snowy range, with its glittering islands of light, that looked, now, like fields of white tents hung in mid air; now, like patches of pale cloud lying idly upon the mountain-top,—the whole scene veiled and softened, but not hidden by a delicate haze.

As we approached Cheyenne, a little more than a hundred miles north of Denver, the plain broke into undulating hills,—some of them conical mounds, so symmetrical in shape, so rounded in contour, so smooth and grassy that you might fancy them artificial mounds, in which the old genii of the mountains were buried; others, irregular and rocky, tossed into a thousand wild and fantastic forms,—baby-mountains of capricious beauty, but not yet risen to the grandeur and dignity of maturity. The flowers, too, grow more luxuriantly as we neared the summit of an ascent of more than 1,600 feet within less than 50 miles. The tints were brighter, and the hill-sides were turned into natural gardens, blooming with immense fields of starry helianthus, blue patches of larkspur, large buds of a small, reddish flower that nestled close to the ground like a timid violet, and thickly-scattered clusters of the white argemone, with its prickly stalk and its golden heart.

Just as we reached Cheyenne, a heavy shower came up, and prevented us from going out. This is one of our daily luxuries in this "rainless country." It has such an easy habit, too, of raining without the slightest preparation. You are congratulating yourself upon the loveliest of days and the bluest of skies, when suddenly the big drops begin to come down, and, glancing upwards, you see a low cloud, that looks very much like a colossal umbrella, drooping its leaden fringe around you. A brisk shower falls, and, in an incredibly short time, the umbrella is folded and put away, and the sun shines down again with tropical brightness and severity.

After indulging in the unromantic episode of a remarkably good dinner, we spent half an hour in looking at Cheyenne, through the rain-drops from the balcony of the neat little hotel. A liberal sprinkling of officers gave a lively appearance to the rather prosaic town of four or five thousand inhabitants. A little way off, the flag was floating over the white barracks of Fort Russell. Far to the southwest, the snow peaks gleamed faintly, distinguishable from the clouds only by their sharpness of outline. Everywhere else was plain, plain,—an everlasting monotony of dead sameness, with only sky for relief.

A ride of 50 miles brought us back to this well-known town, which has sprung up, almost in a night, on the western border of the "Desert." The hottest of July suns was staring upon us, and the miniature groves, that gave such ample promise of future shade, did not afford us the slightest consolation. Sunshine is apt to be fatal to illusions, and we sat down in the home-like parlor of the quiet hotel, tired, dusty, and disenchanted. But it is astonishing how one's views of things can be changed by an hour or two of rest, and a slight accession of personal comfort. A little later, as we drove through the town, with the cool breezes blowing from the mountains, we became fully persuaded that we had found a modern Arcadia.

The history of this two-year-old colony has been written too often to need repetition in detail. It is a history of enterprise, and toil, and struggle in the face of difficulty and discouragement; but it has satisfactorily demonstrated two things: One is the long-unsolved problem as to the ultimate possibilities of this vast and trackless waste; the other is the immense advantage of a system of co-operation in the work of fertilizing and peopling it.

Two summers ago, this was only a camping-ground,—the future town existing only in the brains of a few earnest and enthusiastic men. To-day, it is a thriving community of nearly two thousand inhabitants, with about six hundred houses, three churches, which would do credit to an Eastern town of half a century's growth, and two or three other church organizations; four schools, and a large graded school building of brick; a fine flouring mill in the outskirts, and two sawmills in process of completion, with two million feet of logs already floated down from the pine forests in the mountains to supply them; four greenhouses and four parks,—one of them a large island in the Cache-a-la Poudre,—the other three tastefully laid out in different parts of the town, with transplanted rows of elm, cottonwood, silver maple, box-elder, larch, and catalpa,—an evergreen shading of Scotch pines, and artificial lakes in the centre.

The system of co-operation extends only to the purchase and inclosure of large tracts of land, the digging of irrigating ditches, cheapening of transportation, and the building of schools and churches. Aside from this sharing of public expense, each one sits under his own vine and fig-tree, and the evidences of taste and culture that meet us on every side are truly surprising. This Western Arcadia allows no liquor to be sold; is totally free from the rough and lawless adventurers that have infested the line of the railroad to such an extent that we were gravely told, at one point, that, out of 52 deaths, only two died naturally; which, even if slightly exaggerated, is a sad commentary on actual facts; has a newspaper, lyceum, and library; is exceptionally desirable in its social phases; and prides itself upon being the pioneer colony of Colorado.

It is mainly an agricultural community, in the heart of a country where the rain does not average more than 12 inches in ordinary seasons, and where agriculture has been looked upon as a practical impossibility. The soil is a sandy loam, suggesting to the stranger dim visions of barren fields and fruitless toil; but the great system of irrigation brings down the mineral richness of distant streams, and weds mountain to plain in indissoluble bonds.

Having sundry vivid remembrances of plants that would die, and flowers that would not come up, of corn-fields that dwindled away, and wheat that rusted on the stalk, all because it declined to rain at the proper time, or to graduate itself rightly when it did, I was disposed to look with great interest upon the little water-courses that ran in every direction through the streets of Denver, and could be turned on and off at pleasure; but here we gained a better idea of the immense system of watering a whole country by artificial means. The main canal, or *acequia madre*, as the Mexicans call it, is twenty-six miles long, and brings the water from the Cache a la Poudre, several miles away. Smaller dykes run in every direction, carrying the fertilizing stream, with its gathered mineral wealth, into every field and garden; and this arid land, secure from chance of drouth, yields a rich harvest that would do credit to the fertility of our Illinois prairies, at an amazingly small cost. Vegetables grown to so fabulous a size that the statements sound like the wildest tales of Gulliver. Fancy a cabbage weighing sixty pounds! The ordinary weight here of twenty or thirty is sufficient to warm the good old German heart with visions of inexhaustible *sauer-kraut*. All kinds of vegetables attain the same gigantic growth. Wheat is said to yield from thirty to sixty bushels per acre of mammoth grain that makes the finest flour in the world. Oats and barley are cultivated with equal success.

We pass through minature groves of little trees, that are destined to be the germs of future forests in this hitherto treeless region. Long rows of hickory, oak, walnut, chestnut, and ailantus are just lifting their heads out of the ground, side by side with larger cuttings of cottonwood, willow, and Lombardy poplar. Apples, pears, cherries, currants, blackberries, raspberries, and gooseberries give promise of luxuriant and fruitful growth. We stop at the garden and greenhouse of a New York florist, admire the crystalline beauty of a flourishing ice plant at the gate, step across a tiny water-course, and find ourselves in the midst of brilliant verbena beds, rich clusters of carnations and sweet-scented roses, bunches of fiery geraniums, scattered among the fragrant heliotrope and soft mignonette, snowy callas, scarlet gladioli, graceful fuchsias, and a host of other rare and beautiful flowers, which surprise us with the fresh brilliancy of their familiar faces on the far borders of pioneer life.

Loaded with bouquets as large as we can carry, we drive through a gateway in the large inclosure, over a broad, irrigating canal, and out into the open country, toward the mountains. Nature has been very liberal, in the matter of pasture-ground, to these dwellers in a "fenced city." Cattle, and horses, and sheep thrive and grow fat the year through, without any other food than the short grass that cures itself for winter's use in this dry air without the trouble of cutting and stacking; and with no other shelter than the sunny side of a sloping hill, so low that it is questionable whether it can be called a hill with strict accuracy.

Passing the embryo grounds of Horace Greeley on our return, we look at them with fresh interest for some foot-prints of the original tastes of our probably next President; but the infant trees bear a very strong resemblance to all the other infant trees; and the grounds, from an æsthetic standpoint, exist as yet only in somebody's imagination.

The tinkle of numerous pianos, and the rich tone of various organs, come from the neat cottages on our way, as we drive back to the hotel of this infant colony that has literally blossomed in the wilderness. It has gone through much trial and struggle, and many of the faint-hearted have become discouraged, and fallen by the way, before this smiling face could be presented; but the battle has been to the persevering, and man has come out master of the elements.

We pause on the piazza to look again at the ever-changing panorama of beauty that stretches along the horizon twenty-five miles away. Just before us, Long's Peak rears its twin heads, white with everlasting snows,—*Les Deux Oreilles*, the French *voyageurs* called it until it took the name of the American discoverer, which is perpetuated so long as the shining crests point heavenward. The sun still touches the distant heights, which glisten like a long zigzag line of light, throwing into sombre shadow the rocky points and recesses below. With such a picture always in view; such a daily suggestion of the Infinite and Unknown; such shifting glories of architecture and color,—it seems to me that these citizens of the plains can never lack a certain culture and largeness of vision that inevitably grow out of a constant study of Nature in her grandest moods, raising the soul from the domain of sordid cares, and filling it with an abiding reverence for the pure and eternal.

> Ah! that such beauty, varying in the light
> Of living Nature cannot be portrayed
> By words, nor by the pencil's silent skill;
> But is the property of him alone
> Who hath beheld it, noted it with care,
> And in his mind recorded it with love.

A. R. G.

THE MICHIGAN LUMBER DISTRICT.

A Shanty in the Woods—Amateur Astronomy—The Ox-Teamster—Manistee—Liberal Enthusiasm.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Sunday night, the 18th of February last, there might be seen wending his way along the banks of the Manistee River, Michigan, a young man of rather prepossessing appearance, medium height, slightly but symmetrically built, and apparently on the shady side of 30. He was attired in a prim-cut Peabody jacket, gray pantaloons, and vest of the same texture; on his head he wore an Astrachan cap (without feathers); on his hands, buckskin mittens; and, on his feet, a pair of the celebrated Canadian boot-packs.

The sight is magnificently grand; fair Luna is in her apogee, and casts her beamy smiles on the snowy earth beneath; "Night's candles" burn as brilliantly as they can do in frosty weather; "the air a solemn stillness holds,"—not a zephyr disturbs the repose of the "sere and yellow leaves" in the forest; in short, the scene is beautiful beyond description, and well calculated to cheer the eye and captivate the heart of any lover of nature, or one possessing an atom of romance in his composition.

The young man appreciates the sublimity of the scene; but his mind is ill at rest, and his heart palpitates at an awful rate. He evidently apprehends danger, for he gazes scrutinizingly on every "dammed stream and blasted cedar" in his path, (pardon the profanity), listens; again, walks rapidly onward, and occasionly looks behind him. Who is this individual, and what is the matter? That was the subscriber, who was then on his way to a logging-camp to perform the onerous duties of scaler.

Permit me to describe to you that shanty in which I spent the winter. It was a rude structure, made of logs,—an elevated space in the centre of the floor for fire place, and a huge hole in the roof to let the smoke through. Our beds were neither soft nor downy; a few rough planks nailed together in the form of a bunk, a small quantity of hay under a dilapidated sheet, and an old blanket over us, which, I should judge from its antique appearance, to have been manufactured long before Columbus discovered America. But any young man of a literary turn of mind, and desirous of studying astronomy, had a splendid opportunity afforded him, for innumerable stars could be seen through the roof. It is related of Ferguson, the great astronomer, that he was in the habit of getting up at night, with a blanket around him, to look at the stars, and mark their positions by means of a bead. Had that gentleman been in our observatory, he could have saved himself the trouble of rising from his lowly couch, and taken his astronomical observations in a recumbent position; but I opine he would have soon given up his star-gazing in one of our blankets, or else he could stand the cold better than your esteemed correspondent. Last winter was an unusually cold one in Michigan, the thermometer very often being as low as 20 degrees below zero.

The wages paid in the woods ranged from $26 to $35 per month, exclusive of board, and any number of men could find employment. Many curious specimens of the *genus homo* may be met with in the woods.

The ox-teamster is quite a character. He is generally an illiterate man, well versed in *profane* literature (which sounds paradoxical); a man of robust constitution, stentorian lungs, and a ready, accomplished curser. Profanity is not by any means one of the lost arts in the "vast wilderness," and it is truly terrific to hear some of those ox-"punchers" giving utterance to their feelings in a rich shower of blasphemy. Echo answers back from many a distant rock and ravine such euphonious sounds as "damsel," "nation," "blast-furnace," and the like; and the poor ox that "plays 'possum" receives sundry prods of a goad-stick in the ribs, emphasized with a tremendous oath to accelerate his speed.

Manistee is a lively little city of about 5,000 inhabitants, and is remarkable for nothing, for aught I know, but for being the scene of the Vanderpool tragedy, and for being treated by the fire-fiend with a huge conflagration on the same day that Chicago was burned. A large portion of the city was reduced to ashes, but it is being rapidly rebuilt. It has twenty sawmills in opertion, and is built on a river of the same name,—a magnificent stream, 250 miles in length, rising in Houghton Lake, and discharging its waters into Lake Michigan. It is, though, a zigzag, winding river, and, in common parlance, is as crooked as a ram's horn.

There are two papers published in Manistee,—the *Times* and *Standard*,—and they are always at variance; the former being a rank Republican sheet of the Grant and Wilson persuasion, and the other a Democratic organ of Liberal Republican tendency. The latter is ably and energetically advocating the doctrine of the Liberal Republican movement, and uses far better logic than its antagonist.

George W. Robinson, the Mayor of the city, a staunch old Democrat, was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and, like a sensible man, cast his vote for Greeley and Brown. When his telegram from Baltimore reached Manistee, a monster ratification meeting was held, and, from the enthusiasm of the crowd, I judge Greeley and Brown will receive an overwhelming majority in that wooden district. And why shouldn't they? I tell you, sir, the honest men of the country are disgusted with the present Administration, and are determined to kick Mr. Useless out of the White House, and give him more time to attend to his horses, dogs, and so forth, and place in his stead that Philosopher with the white hat, who has more brains in his big toe than all the Grant family have in their heads. A REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRAT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.

The Latest Political Argument—The Brickwork of the New Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Grant man, on hearing the result of the election in North Carolina, urged the writer, a Greeley man, to vote for Grant, by this argument: "It is now morally certain that Greeley will be elected. The only question is, by how much majority. It is always better for a party to carry an election by a small majority than a large one; for, if they feel that they have irresponsible power, they are apt to abuse that power, while, if they barely escape defeat, they are both prudent and considerate, and more apt to succeed again." This was his argument, and a very logical one. The Grant papers are welcome to use it, if they wish.

Another word, on a different subject: A man from London, in the kindness of his heart, told the Chicago people, in Friday's TRIBUNE, how to lay brick, "thinking that perhaps they did not know how to do good work." Perhaps he will be surprised to find that the Americans have tried his system, and discarded it years ago. I can tell him of a bond which must be just twice as strong as the Flemish or English, according to his theory; and that is, to lay the brick all headers. Common sense tells any man that, if it strengthens a wall one way to lay headers, it weakens it the other way,—although, in fact, it weakens nothing, nor does it strengthen anything, to lay the headers oftener than every fourth or fifth course. A great many farmers delight in telling how "father" used to insist upon reaping his grain with a sickle long after cradles came into use, because it left the grain in better shape. On all nice buildings in the city (and there are few but what are nice), the brickwork is done well, and could hardly be improved.

The statement that the Englishman made, that four-inch walls are run up five feet without being tied together, should not go uncontradicted. It is never done. They are always tied by a row of headers every fifth or sixth course. The reason why the walls fell so flat at the time of the fire is not what he supposes, but because the brick literally melted. But, supposing they had been left standing, it would have only added to the danger, delay, and expense of rebuilding. Nothing pays better than to do good work; but what is the difference whether we have two scaffolds or one to a wall, provided we get the wall up? Yours truly,

BRICKLAYER AND LIBERAL.

KANSAS.

A Bit of Local Political History—The Political Situation at Present—Hopefulness of the Liberals.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some one (I believe it was your "Gath") once spoke of Kansas as the "Rotten Commonwealth;" and, in truth, its political history, from the earliest, until now, does not greatly prove the title to have been a misnomer. He claimed that Jim Lane first debauched the State, and then blew out his brains, one day, in a fit of remorse at the result of his labors. Be this as it may, if he made a free offering of himself in atonement for his wickedness, the sacrifice was without fruits, for he left a legion of followers all over the State, whose abilities at rascality were so much superior to those of their dead chief that his "tired spirit," if conscious of what is transpiring on this "mundane sphere," must stand in "wrapt admiration" at the progress made by them in the example by him set while living. His mantle fell upon the shoulders of Sidney Clark, a man of shrewd instincts, plausible appearance, and, as they say of counterfeit bills, "well calculated to deceive." Sidney maintained his place in Congress, and in the political control of Kansas, until thirty-eight of the Ring insisted that Clark and Pomeroy did not divide fairly; and so they organized the "Purifiers," went for "Sidney," and placed his moccasins in the sun, after the most approved manner. That Pomeroy might read his sure fate, they shook Sidney's "lifted hair" in his face, and gave him notice that "the hour and the man" in store for him would soon come. But, with the election of Lowe, the present member of Congress, the virtue of the "Purifiers" oozed out, and finally culminated in the election of Caldwell to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of 1871. Kalloch, the chief of the "Purifiers," under the skillful manipulations of Len. Smith, became "armor-bearer" to the lucky Caldwell, and, it is claimed, was among the fortunate few who ever realized on the I. O. U.'s which, in a large degree, constituted the capital stock of the Senatorial candidates in that fierce struggle. For this reason, that many of these little tale-bearers, to this day, do not know that their "redeemer liveth," is owing to the fact of Caldwell's present unhappy situation, and the presence among us of a Senatorial Committee to determine whether there has been "honor among thieves." Unless appearances are greatly deceptive, this distinguished Committee will return not much wiser than they came, for the water is already dark with the ink of Administration cuttle-fish, who insist that Caldwell may be very corrupt, but they "can't see it."

Now, this bit of local political history was necessary in order to give your readers a proper insight into the real political situation in Kansas. In the great popular storm now raising, the larger portion of these old "Purifier" chiefs have taken refuge in the "Grant ark." At the door stands the great elephant Pomeroy, swinging his trunk furiously and refusing to permit any to enter, except such as belong to his own menagerie. In the howdah on his back sit the rosy Kalloch and the "uncorrupted" and "incorruptible" Reynolds, smiling in great satisfaction upon the slop-carriers who dance attendance upon "Old Subsidy," and that they are safe out of reach of the revengeful Sidney, who sits hard by, lifting his lip, and showing his teeth like a terrier in a butcher-shop.

And such incongruous elements as these are expected to come together in September next, and make up a ticket that will secure the harmonious support of those who make up the Grant party of Kansas. That there are many of that faction who would gladly rid themselves of Pomeroy and Caldwell, is doubtless true; but that this will be accomplished, with the unqualified support of the Administration back of them, no one believes. That the knife will be plunged into Clark up to the hilt, and D. R. Anthony suffer as a burnt offering, is probably true, and then will follow such a series of "dissolving views" as will be interesting to behold.

In the meantime, the Liberal party, hopeful, but not over sanguine, are hard at work. At their head, upholding their banners, are Governor Robinson, the first and War-Governor of the State; the gallant Samuel J. Crawford, his successor; Marcus J. Parrott, the first Free-State Delegate in Congress from Kansas; George A. Crawford, of Fort Scott; and numbers of others not less worty and patriotic that they are not named. To claim that Greeley will carry Kansas, in the face of the tremendous odds against him, would seem almost presumptuous; but that the signs give promise of such a result, is entirely true. The excitement in Kansas is owing to our local politics, already intense; but there will not be many popular demonstrations until after the State Conventions, which are to be held in September next, and then we shall hope to see among us some of those able statesmen whose wise counsels have raised up the Liberal party in this dark hour of the country's need. Yours,

RAP.

Lamon's Life of Lincoln.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with interest the many extracts from Lamon's Life of Lincoln which have appeared in your paper. I am much pleased with it in some respects, but I regret that so much importance should have been attached to the absence from the record of the certificate of his parents' marriage. It can scarcely be important whether there was a marriage or not, except to sustain a pet theory of the amiable author. It is certainly not important whether the marriage was recorded. It was the business of the minister and the Clerk to attend to that, and not of the happy couple. The marriage no doubt did occur, and that legally. My mother and Mr. Lincoln's grandmother was of the same family, born on the same farm, probably in the same house. His grandmother was a very cherished and admired member of the family; almost "idolized," to give the correct idea. Everything in relation to her and her family was carefully cherished, and I have often heard my mother speak kindly of both Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, and of *their marriage*. She gave me a full account of them after Mr. Lincoln was nominated and before he was elected, and told me his father's name was Thomas Lincoln, and that he *married* Nancy Hanks, who was a very amiable person; and I found a perfectly well-defined tradition existing among the old people of my mother's family that Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's father, *married Nancy Hanks*.

To correct promptly the inference that Mr. Lincoln's stock were very low and disreputable people, I have concluded to offer you, if you see fit to publish this note, at as early a day as I can have it plainly copied, the first chapter of my own "Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln," as it may interest your readers to have some account of the stock from which he sprang. It will at least appear how different the picture looks from the standpoint of a man whom he was often pleased to present to his friends as having "some of the same blood in his veins that he had in his," to use his exact words, which he never varied. Very truly,

HERRING CHRISMAN.

Grundy County, Ill.—Crops—The New Liquor Law—County Court—Prosecuting Attorney—Jail.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The crops never looked better in this vicinity than now. Abundant rains have fallen within the past two weeks, insuring a heavy crop of corn, which is the great staple here. The number of acres planted this season exceeds that of any former year.

The operation of the new liquor law has fully realized the anticipation of its best friends. The number of saloons has been reduced by it from thirty to nine; while the influence upon those who formerly drank to excess, and upon their families, is felt for the better. Many of the dealers in liquors are now in favor of the law, and would not have it repealed if they could, as they can now refuse liquor to a class of customers whose patronage never was profitable, but an absolute damage to their business. The dealers almost universally adhere to the law, and respect notices which have been given them by wives and mothers not to sell to husbands and sons.

The new law, giving to County Courts jurisdiction in the lesser class of criminal cases, has been of great benefit, both to the accused and the community. The County Court is in session most of the time, and a speedy trial is had.

A. R. Jordan, Esq., has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the county.

The jail is probably as bad as any in the State. A new jail was ordered by the Board of Supervisors, and the contract let for $19,000; but, the party failing to give the required bonds, the matter has been postponed until next March.

The several towns in this county have for many years persistently refused to vote aid to railroads or other similar enterprises, and therefore have no indebtedness fastened on them. Perhaps no county in the State presents greater advantages to the settler than Grundy, while few, if any, have as light taxation.

E. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—, PRINCE OF DENMARK. Claren- ss, Oxford, England; Jansen, McClurg Chicago.

ave here a scholarly edition of the "Hamlet," with flexible covers, and ll duodecimo form. A long preface full history of the play, and about es of luminous notes furnish a lucid tion of the text. The readings are of them what we have been accus- to, but they have been carefully con- , and are according to the best author- The shape of the volume is not as as that of the similar American , but still it is convenient for pocket-

RDANCE TO SHAKSPEARE'S POEMS. s. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS. J. B. cott, Philadelphia; Jansen, McClurg & Chicago.

is a thin octavo volume of 70 pages title given above are appended the "An index to every word contained ," which is explained by the following reface: "In these pages is contained ccordence to 'Venus and Adonis' It is thus printed simply as an ex- t, in order that certain details, which one can render clear, may be master- concordance to the remaining poems pear in a few months, when this pres- aiment will be reprinted in its due

OUNG HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND. By CORNELIUS. Thompson, Bigelow & Brown, ; Keene, Cook & Co., Chicago.

literature of cook-books is not gener- a high order, but he would be indeed e critic who would not sincerely com- heir moral. The man or woman who ppreciably to bring about a reform in omy, is worthy of a niche in the Tem- Fame alongside the great masters of and poetry. The present volume is the work of Mrs. Cornelius, containing s, amendations, and additions accord- he latest and best authorities. The f the excellence of the multifarious is with the careful housewife.

OUNTESS OF CHARNY. By ALEXANDER . T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadel- Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

is one of the most interesting of that g series of historical novels called Memoirs of a Physician,"—the fourth ber, we believe. The characters that in it are the greatest in France at : the King, the Queen, Mirabeau, ette, Roland, and others no less cele- . The scene is laid in one of the most g times of the world's history,—the of the downfall of the French mon- It will be many ages hence—per- geologic period—ere the fiction of ndre Dumas shall loose its hold upon nds of lovers of romantic literature.

CTIONS FROM PHÆDRUS, JUSTIN, NEPOS; with notes by FRANCIS GARD- A. M. GAY, and A. H. BUCK, of the Bos- latin School. Lee & Shepard, Boston; , Cook & Co., Chicago.

have, in this volume, an excellent se- from the pages of Phædrus, Justin's f Alexander the Great, and certain phies by Cornelius Nepos. These are ated by sketches of the authors, lucid and a complete vocabulary, covering necessities of the text. The quality per and printing is superior, and in he manual is admirably adapted to use. Students would find many rea- o commend the printing of the notes foot of each page; but tutors might to this arrangement, as bringing the within the category of the superfluous study called "ponies."

SYLVANIA DUTCH AND OTHER ES- . J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; , McClurg & Co., Chicago. 12mo., pp.

Pennsylvania Germans are a rural of excellent moral attributes, in de- g whom the words of the poet Gray be appropriately used:

ng the cool, sequestered vale of life,
y kept the even tenor of their way.

author of the volume is not given, but evidently some person who is familiar the matter of which he treats. The of the book is an article published months ago in the *Atlantic Monthly*, , attracting considerable attention, fterwards enlarged and improved to suit ircumstances. The topics that engage sively the writer's pen are the language Pennsylvania Germans, their religion, festivals, weddings, quiltings, etc., after which come sketches with various , generally well written, although in and homely phrase. The analyses of ter are shrewd and intelligent, and scriptions of the curious, antique man- a people that are neither of one na- ality nor another, are quite graphic.

ANUAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY. By M. THALHEIMER. Wilson, Hinkle & Co., New k and Cincinnati; Jansen, McClurg & Co., ago. 8vo, pp. 376.

e cannot give the aim of this work bet- than by quoting the following from the ce: "The present work aims merely ford a brief, though accurate, outline of esults of the labors of Niebuhr, Bunsen, d, Mommsen, Rawlinson, and others,— its which have never, so far as we know, embraced in any American school- but which, within a few years, have ly increased the treasures of historical ature. While it may have been impossi- within our limits, to reproduce the full lifelike outlines in which they have por- d the characters of ancient times, have sought, with their aid, least to ascertain the limits ct and fable. With but few exceptions, those clearly stated as such, we have duced no narrative which can reason- be doubted."

he book is in a fine style of the printing and is filled with illustrations of great ice to the student. The maps are also erous and well-executed. The design tentions, but is tolerably well carried and the author has confined himself to authorities with sufficient fidelity to pe the charge of inaccuracy. The period ed is from the dawn of history to the of the Roman Empire.

OMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN EUROPE. By E. D. WALLACE. Appleton & Co., New ; Keene, Cooke & Co., Chicago. 12mo., pp.

n Wallace was moved to a European by reading Bayard Taylor's many-vol- d record of travel. Her route lay through and, France, Germany, and Italy, and pursued with as much energy as was istent with accurate observation. Being y of intelligence, education, and culture, has proved herself to be a careful ob- ver; but as a recorder of what has seen, she shows no great lliancy or descriptive power. r style is fairly correct,—neither ching upon the gossippy looseness of sketchy journalist, nor ever rising to the of the skilful *litterateur*. Her book ould, nevertheless, prove interesting to a en desiring to follow the same line of vel upon the Continent. The following ibute to an American journalist is found the close of the volume:

"'Now,' said my hostess, 'I understand y you defend American journalism with much enthusiasm. And I will tell you, n Englishman said, a few days since, that on had completely vanquished him in one gument by producing the description of e Paris Exposition by George Alfred Town- nd in the New York *Tribune*.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'and the writer of the pa- r you have just read remarked justly that r. Townsend's correspondence, and all sim- r journalism in America, could be match- with any authorship in the world!'"

HE LIFE THAT NOW IS. Sermons by ROBERT COLLYER. Lee & Shepard, Boston; Keene, Cooke & Co., Chicago. 12mo., pp. 351.

The present collection of Robert Collyer's rmons is issued in uniform style with the lebrated divine's other printed works, all which are now published by Messrs. Lee Shepard. The typography is upon tinted per, and neatly executed. Mr. Collyer is e of the comparatively few American rgymen who are eloquent and impressive well in the sacred desk and on paper. s utterances are thoughtful, and often ofound, and his language seldom falls be- w the dignity of his thought. The sub- s are practical rather than metaphysical, d their method of treatment is so sensi- le, genial, and comprehensive as to win hearty and kindly recognition from readers of widely different tastes and characteris- cs. A very good steel-plate engraving of e author constitutes the frontispiece of the volume. Mr. Collyer explains his title the following brief preface: "The name I ave given to this little volume is also the st preface. It is a selection of such ser- ons as I have been able to preach about the life that now is. If I thought that any pology was needed for saying so little about at which is to come, I would make this wo-fold plea: First, that so many better nd wiser men have said so much about it ready; and, second, I am so sure that, if e can but find the right way through this ife, and walk in it, the doors of Heaven ll be as sure to open to us, as ours to open to our own children when they come eagerly home from school."

RMONS. By the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE. Harper & Brothers, New York; Jansen, Mc- Clurg & Co., Chicago.

It may be merely a commonplace to say hat that which sounds eloquent in the for- m from the sacred desk, often reads but ly in a printed volume; and that that [illegible] dry and uninteresting to the ear [illegible] an unwonted grace and elegance [illegible] reproduced. Comparatively few [illegible] can bear the test of a publi- [illegible] in book-form. The sober critic in the [illegible] weighs more severely, and judges more [illegible], when free from the magic of voice [illegible], and the sympathetic ex- [illegible] of a crowded auditory. [illegible] Talmage is a popular preacher [illegible] Brooklyn, who draws three thousand [illegible] weekly to his church on Sundays. [illegible] congregation extending far be- [illegible] the walls of the tabernacle in which he [illegible], for he has already published and sent out through the land two or three printed volumes. The style of Mr. Talmage will not stand the test of severe literary criticism, but it has a certain fervor which atones for occasional roughness, and a sparkling antithesis and wealth of imagery which stand in good stead of many grave faults. The antithesis is not always delicately pointed, and the figures are sometimes tawdry and commonplace, but the mark is oftener hit than missed by the random shafts of the preacher's rhetoric. If books like this fill no high place in literature, and fail of enduring fame, they cultivate the tastes of many who would otherwise not read at all, while, at the same time, they stimulate nobler deeds. We give a brief and casual extract from a sermon entitled "Sundown," from which the author's style and manner can be inferred:

"What a solemn and glorious thing is night in the wilderness! Night among the mountains! Night on the ocean! Fragrant night among tropical groves! Flashing night amid Arctic severities! Calm night on the Roman Campagna! Awful night among the Cordilleras! Glorious night 'mid sea after a tempest! Thank God for the night! The moon and the stars which rule it are lighthouses on the coast, towards which, I hope, we all are sailing; and blind mariners are we if, with so many beaming, burning, flaming glories to guide us, we cannot find our way into the harbor."

SAILING ON THE NILE. By LAWRENCE LA PORTE. Roberts Brothers, Boston; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

No writer can be more deeply profound and thoroughly technical than the French *savant*, and none brighter, more piquant, and more transparent than the ordinary French *litterateur*. Dullness is, with the latter, a crime, to avoid which many excellent merits of style and manner may be remorselessly sacrificed. Mr. LaPorte's book is gossippy and entertaining from title-page to finis, and has numerous poetical graces, which are tolerably well preserved in the translation. There are descriptions that are carelessly artistic; and little hints of science and history,—which are certainly not too numerous, it will be acknowledged,—are slipped quietly in, and are all the more charming that they are so unobtrusive. The story of the voyage of the Nile has seldom been more exquisitely, although often more charmingly told. The quotation that follows will convey to the reader an idea of the occasional beauties of the author's style:

"Divine was the atmosphere in its unutterable softness and transparency. Tender zephyrs, warm and caressing as the kiss of love, were wafted from the flower-girt shore, laden with sweet odors. From the waves, from the sky, from the earth, some holy influence seemed to proceed; a mysterious, life-giving emanation, which filled my whole being with repose and a sense of holy calm.

"The spirit of the night was floating in the air, but the veil was not a veil of darkness; exquisite twilight, like that seen when night and dawn mingle,—a dark translucence, in which the face of Nature was only partially hidden, and which shed over all things the shadow of a divine mystery.

"Bespangling the heavens, like diamond-dust profusely scattered over the mighty vault, the stars of the Tropic shone with that serene and radiant light which must illumine the countenances of souls in bliss. From the horizon to the zenith was all one blaze of glory, a glittering tangle of sparks of fire; it was absolutely dazzling. So overpowering was the splendor, this brilliancy of the stars,—keen as the lightning-flashes that we see in our climate leaping from stormy clouds in the darkness of the night,—that the sky looked quite black; this blackness, however, was not dead, negative,—no, it was lustrous, shining, like the skin of an Arab-steed.

"Still heaving tumultuously with the memory of their swift flight over the rapids, vaguely babbling to their shores of that dark battle with the rocks, the waters of the Nile quivered and trembled as they reflected the splendors of the night. The crew were asleep on their oars. Now and again, trying to arouse themselves, they would strike up some dreamy chorus, and dip their oars drowsily; but soon, overcome by sleep, their hold relaxed, their song trembled into silence, and the echoes of their voices, dying, dying away, were lost in the rippling of the waves."

SEPTIMIUS FELTON. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The story of Nathaniel Hawthorne, which has been running through several numbers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, now makes its appearance in a volume little less in size than "The Scarlet Letter." The bright blue cover looks somewhat gaudy, but the other mechanical details of the book atone for this reproach. A preface from Miss Una Hawthorne contains some pertinent remarks and words of explanation. She believes the book to be a striking specimen of her father's style, and thinks that, unfinished as it is, it will be more curious and acceptable to his brother-artists. This may be possible, but the incomplete form of the romance certainly does not add to its merit in the eyes of the general reader and admirer of the deceased author. Not only does the story suffer greatly in effect because of the gaps in the manuscript, and the occasional harshness of the style, but the ordinary reader does not care to look too closely at the scaffolding by which a literary structure is built, or to see the machinery by which everything is rounded, perfected, and brought into place. He prefers a view of the complete stage, set to the rear view of the flats, flies, ropes, and pullies by which it is managed.

It would seem, upon a careful perusal of "Septimius Felton," as if the final corrections and revising which the author would have made, had he lived, would have been almost equivalent to the rewriting of the whole work. The delicately-tinted description, the carefully-worded phrases, the smoothly-finished periods, seem to be almost entirely wanting, yet the groundwork of the story is admirably adapted to show his great and peculiar powers; and there are scattered here and there, like flowers over a funeral-pall, felicities of phrase, and touches of exquisite skill, suggestive of his earlier tales. The lovers of Hawthorne scarcely know whether to be glad or sorry that the literary torso has been given to the world. He was the very last author in the world whose books should have been published serially. It is the combined and continued effect, the adding of mystery to mystery, or of horror to horror, until a subtle climax was reached, that gave his stories their marvelous influence upon the imagination. Therefore, "Septimius Felton" appears to better advantage when the many details of its picturesque descriptions and characterization are brought together, and can be taken in, so to speak, at a single glance of the eye.

The different portions of this work having been for some time before the public, an analysis of the plot is not demanded. If completed according to the original intention of the writer, it would, doubtless, have been as extended a tale as "The Marble Faun." It ends in mixed sorrow and content, but unexpectedly. Rose Garfield is happily married; Sibyl Dacy drinks the "elixir of life,"—otherwise rank poison,—shatters the exquisite glass vase, and dies upon her former lover's grave; and Septimius, saved to the world and to reason, disappears, but comes to the surface again in England, where he comes to his own, the mystery of his descent having been unraveled. The peculiar orthography of the name Sibyl, mentioned in our notice of the magazine, is preserved throughout the volume.

PERIODICALS, &C.

We are indebted to the Western News Company for the August number of the *American Naturalist*, a valuable scientific periodical, published in Salem, Mass.; the *Phrenological Journal* for the same month; the *Lens*, issued by the Microscopical Society of Chicago; and "Fair Women," a story of Mrs. Forester's, published in "Loring's Series of Railway Novels." The tale is exceedingly readable, although of the sensational school. We shall trespass upon the columns of the magazines for future selections.

CRESWELL.

Some Nuts for Him to Crack.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to suggest to Postmaster General Creswell that, while he is in Michigan, defending his course in the Chorpenning case, and abusing Horace Greeley and the Liberal Republicans, it would be advisable for him to enlighten the good people of that State in regard to his political antecedents, so they may be able to judge impartially whether he, or the men his master has sent him to abuse, are the most worthy of their confidence.

Will he please to tell them that, when he entered upon his majority, in 1852, he was nominated by the Old-line Whigs, of Cecil County, Md., as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention; that, at that time, he was a violent Pro-Slavery man, and a vigorous defender of the Fugitive Slave law; and that he was defeated?

Will he please to tell them that, in 1856, he was a rabid Pro-Slavery Democrat, a delegate from Maryland to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Buchanan, and labored faithfully for his election to the Presidency, denouncing Fillmore and Fremont with all the bitterness and eloquence of which he was capable?

Will he please to tell them that, in 1860, he was an ardent supporter of Breckenridge, and an ardent vilifier of Douglas and Lincoln?

Will he please to tell them that, when the Rebellion broke out, in 1861, he was Captain of a military company in Elkton, Md.; and was asked, when the Rebels were tearing up the track and destroying the bridges on the P. W. & B. R. R., to order out his company to protect them, but sternly refused to do so, and gave it as his opinion, as a lawyer, that any person or persons who, while defending said road, killed any one engaged in destroying its track or bridges, would be guilty of murder in the first degree?

Will he please to tell them, that about that time he attended a Secession meeting in the Court House at Elkton, Md., and offered a series of resolutions denouncing Abraham Lincoln, Henry Winter Davis, and the "Black Republican" party?

Will he please to tell them that, for months after the Rebellion was inaugurated, he sat silently on the fence, watching the course of events; and, when he saw that the people of this county were unmistakably for the Old flag, he suddenly jumped down on the Union side, and was elected as a Union man to the State Senate, and shortly afterward appointed Adjutant General of Maryland?

Will he please to tell them that, after his sudden conversion, he became an ardent admirer of Winter Davis and President Lincoln; was elected to Congress from the Eastern shore of Maryland in 1863, by Federal bayonets afterwards slipped into the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Pierce; and, since then, has been a Radical of the Zach Chandler school?

Will he please to tell them that, at the time of the lamented Lincoln's death, he was using his influence to have all the early and tried Republicans whom Lincoln had appointed to office in Maryland, turned out, and their places filled with men who, like himself, were recent converts, and whom he expected to be able to manipulate in his interests; and that, under Johnson's Administration, he succeeded in accomplishing his object?

Will he please to tell them by what intriguing and chicanery he became Postmaster General under Grant; and, in case of his re-election, what foreign mission he expects to fill; and, also, what he knows about keeping in office?

After he has expatiated on all these matters to the people of Michigan, he had better retire to his rural home at Snake Hill, put his house in order, and prepare to help "Uncle Jake Tome" run his two banks in the most scientific shaving style. President Greeley will not require his services after the 4th of March.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

IOWA.

Sales of Railroad Lands—Crops.

The Iowa Railroad Land Company's sales for July were 13,664.75-100 acres, for $95,595.24, to 167 settlers. These lands are of the Government grants to the Iowa Divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central, and the Sioux City & Pacific Railways. To enable the farmers to secure their crops along these lines, the Railroad Companies have suspended gravelling and extra work, and nearly all their track-men are in the fields. The crops throughout the middle region of Western Iowa, as may have been seen from the extensive reports recently published in our columns, are unusually good in quantity; and the fine, clear weather this season, with the help afforded by the railroads, will enable this harvest to be all secured in splendid condition.

Iowa State Fair.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I respectfully call the attention of the public to the preparations made for the State Fair, at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

1. The grounds, 56 acres, well watered and interspersed with forest trees, have been thoroughly cleaned up, and arranged with neatness and taste. The newness of last year is fast disappearing, and a fine sward of blue grass and white clover now covers the surface.

2. The fences have been rebuilt, and the grounds thus made more attractive, and visitors entirely secure from possible accident from teams and the testing of horses, and the exhibition of cattle.

3. The amphitheatre, now nearly completed, is six hundred feet long, set on stone piers, has heavy timbers and shingle roof, and will comfortably hold 8,000 persons. This will add very largely to the comfort of visitors. It will be free at all times, except during the contest for the purses of $500 and $1,000.

4. In the improvement of the grounds there have been used more than 500,000 feet of lumber and 500,000 shingles, affording 500 stalls for horses and cattle, 350 pens for hogs and sheep, a Fine Art Hall, a Vegetable Hall, a Floral Hall, a Dining Hall, Offices for the President and Secretary; all these at a cost of nearly $30,000, and affording facilities for an exposition of our industries in which all can take pride.

5. The Society has secured the services of the Vinton Zouaves as a police force, and the public may rest assured the duties will be well and thoroughly performed.

6. The refreshments will be in charge of an experienced caterer, will be abundant, of good quality and at reasonable prices.

7. All immoral, indecent or noisy side-shows, and all games of chance, gambling, and traps for the unwary, will be prohibited and promptly suppressed.

8. Hotels and private houses will be prepared to accommodate those from abroad at reasonable rates, and no one need feel the want of a good bed and a "square meal."

9. Railroads will offer largely increased facilities for reaching Cedar Rapids and Fair Grounds, both for visitors and articles for exhibition. Every car that contains only articles for the Fair will be immediately transferred to the grounds and unloaded there. Freights free; visitors at about half-fare on all roads. Trains will run regularly, and at short intervals, from the depot to the grounds, at merely nominal fares.

10. The trotting track has been greatly improved in various ways; purses of $500 for running horses, and $1,000 for trotting, offered by the local Association, it is believed will add greatly to the interest of the Fair. Some of the best horses in the United States are expected.

The Board of the State Agricultural Society of Iowa are much gratified in being able to hold out these inducements, and to give assurances that the people of Iowa and neighboring States indicate a determination to make and sustain a better exhibition of our products than has ever been held.

For premium lists and information, address the Secretary, Hon. J. M. Shaffer, Fairfield, Iowa, or

JOHN SCOTT, President,
Nevada, Iowa.

The House-Fly.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. and Mrs. Fly, owing to their multitudinous presence everywhere, are a conspicuous topic of conversation in all circles, just now. A paragraph in THE TRIBUNE, the other day, gave some census statistics about them, which were rather startling. It estimated the children and grand-children of a single maternal fly, during one summer, at over two millions.

Pondering this fact, it occurred to me, where and how is all this fly-hatching done, and where are all the baby flies?

I propounded the conundrum to a large circle of well-educated persons, and all seemed as much in need of light as myself. Most insects, I suppose, come to the winged form through the grub transformation. Mosquitoes can be seen in almost any stagnant water, rising full fledged from their grub canoes. But, when flies are so innumerable, and so brief in life, why do we not see the hatching at least occasionally?

I hope you, or some insectologist-reader, will give us some light on the subject.

MUSCA.

A Horrible Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the numerous communications to your very valuable paper, concerning the sanitary condition of the city, I have failed to observe that anyone complains of the horrible condition of the ditches on those streets not paved.

The ditch on Kinzie street, from Morgan street to Ashland avenue, is one dense mass of rottenness. The people who reside along its borders pour all of their garbage into it, and the smell arising from it is terrible. Why will our authorities support police officers who sleep on the sidewalk, as I observed one doing on Kinzie street this morning, instead of making it the duty of those officers to notice and report all cases of filthiness which endanger the health and lives of our citizens?

VERITAS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.

Convicts Making Whiskey in Auburn State Prison.

The Auburn *Advertiser* is responsible for a statement that will surprise the public, and induce the belief that the discipline at the State Prison is exceedingly lax. It says that, two or three weeks ago, a gentleman who was passing through Aburn left a package of five hundred temperance tracts with the Chaplain of the prison, for circulation in his discretion among the convicts. The tracts were searchingly scrutinized by the Chaplain, who is exceedingly cautious about putting anything into the hands of prisoners that is not of the most unimpeachable character. He found that the tracts were written with great care, and likely to do good. They discussed the various aspects of the temperance question, and, amongst other things, told of the various drugs and poisons which liquors are often made of, giving analyses and explanations of the way they are manufactured, with a view to show how deleterious they are to health. The tracts passed inspection and were distributed. Soon afterwards various convicts were found in an intoxicated condition. On investigation it came to light that a number of them had actually made use of the receipts in their tracts, and produced a kind of whiskey, on which those in the secret had been reveling till detected. As soon as the trouble was traced to its right origin, it was stopped pretty quick.

The *Advertiser* does not state how these convicts obtained the materials of which to manufacture the whiskey.

A Mississippi River Story.

A couple of flat-boat men on the Mississippi River having made an extraordinarily good speculation, concluded that while they were in New Orleans they would go for a real first-class hotel dinner at the St. Charles Hotel. Having eaten their meal, they called for their bill. The waiter in attendance misunderstood them, and, supposing that they wanted the bill of fare, laid it before them, with the wine list uppermost.

"Whew, Bill!" said Jerry, "here's a bill! Just look at it! Here, you add up one side and I'll add up the other, and we'll see what the old thing comes to." So Bill added up the prices of wines on one side of the list and Jerry added them up on the other, and they made the sum total $584.

"Wh—ew, Bill" said Jerry, "that's pretty nigh all we've got! What are we goin' to do about it?"

"We can't pay that," said Bill, "it 'ud clean us right out. The waiter ain't here now, let's jump out o' the window and put!"

"No, sir-ee," said Jerry, "I'd never do such a mean thing as that. Let's pay the bill and then go down stairs and shoot the landlord."

A FARMER MURDERED.

His Wife Charged with the Commission of the Deed.

From the Sycamore (Ill.) Republican, Aug. 1.

The vicinity of Malta was thrown into a fever of excitement last Tuesday morning by the report that a farmer by the name of Timothy Bowley, residing in the northwestern corner of the town of Milan, had committed suicide; but, upon investigation before a Coroner's Jury, it proved to be the most horrible of the murders that have disgraced our county during the last five years; and the circumstances render it probable that the wife of the victim committed the crime. Not wishing to prejudice the case, we give the facts as shown to the jury:

Both Bowley and wife are addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and when under their influence have had quarrels that generally end in knock-knowns, in which the wife has several times come out victor, and, tying Tim up, has beat him unmercifully; but it does not appear that on this particular occasion there had been any quarrel, although Timothy was somewhat under the influence of liquor; but, owing to these causes, for some time Bowley and his two boys, the oldest being eighteen years old, have slept down stairs while the wife, with two girls, slept up stairs.

For some time, however, Timothy has gone out doors and slept by the side of the house when the nights were very warm, and his wife claims that she has frequently gone out and covered him up with a quilt; but on Monday night that she, with her children, got Bowley up stairs, and that they all slept in one bed; and that she was wakened in the night by hearing groans as from one in pain down stairs; that she got up, and, missing her husband, awoke the children, and, after dressing the children, they looked out of the window and saw a man running away from the house, down into a slough; that they then lit a light, went down stairs, and sat up until morning; and that they then went out to where her husband lay, and discovered that he was dead; that they then alarmed the neighbors. Her reason for not going out when she first went down stairs, was that she was afraid to go out, it being dark. Her dress being very bloody nearly as high as the waist, both in front and behind, she explained this, in that, about one week before, she had salted the meat of a pig that they had killed.

In this statement she was corroborated by that of the children; except that they all agreed that, after going down stairs, they went back up stairs and went to bed again, and that they did not have a light at any time; the youngest, a girl of about 8 years old, states that her mother was up some time before she called them.

The murdered man lay on his right side, with his right arm by his side, and left arm across his body as if asleep. From the pit of his stomach to his neck were seventeen gashes, apparently cut with an axe; his neck was nearly severed, the vertebra having been cut with the same instrument used in cutting the body; there was also a gash on his left cheek that broke the lower jaw. Most of the wounds, except on the neck, were very slight, hardly cutting the skin, and none entering the cavity of the chest, evidently not being done with the strong arm of a man.

The bloody instrument with which this horrid deed was done, was found about 40 feet from where the body lay, in nearly an opposite direction from where the family say it was on the evening before the murder. The bit had been carelessly washed, one side showing traces of blood around the helve; close to the eye was a rim of blood, also under the slivers near this point; the whole of the lower end had been apparently scoured with soap and sand.

The doctors state that life was extinct not to exceed ten hours before the time of holding the inquest; the stains of blood on Mrs. Bowley's dress were, on examination, evidently fresh blood, particles scaling off when touched; and, as she had worn the dress since the time of salting the meat of the pig, it was not probable that the stains could have been produced as she alleged.

The appearance of the ground where the body lay, showed that there had been little or no struggling, and that he was completely stunned by the first blow struck, and that both cartiods, together with the jugular vein, being severed, life must have been extinct before consciousness returned; that, in fact, though terrible, his death must have been very easy, and when it is remembered that only the tendons and a small part of the muscles of the back of the neck were left unsevered, it is very probable that the victim never groaned.

Mrs. Bowley was taken to Malta Tuesday, and confined in the lock-up until Wednesday, when she was allowed to attend the funeral in charge of Constable Wm. Schofield, at Rochelle. While in the calaboose she remarked that "Tim had knocked her teeth down her throat, and now he had had his teeth knocked down his throat." Also that "Tim could not sell the farm now."

None of the family showed any signs of feeling, being utterly indifferent, shedding no tears, and in fact they seemed to rejoice that they are rid of the husband and father.

Although Timothy and Michael, his brother, were not friendly, there is no evidence connecting the latter with the crime.

The result of the trial before the Coroner's jury was that Mrs. Mary Bowley was committed to the jail in Sycamore for trial for the murder of her husband, Timothy Bowley. Our correspondent says that, while there is no doubt, in the minds of the people of the vicinity, of her guilt, there is a general opinion that unless additional evidence is produced, she will not be convicted.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots the Paramour of His Wife—Then Kills Himself—The Woman's Statement.

From the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat, Aug. 1.

At about 10 o'clock last night, people in the neighborhood of 100½ Main street became aware that something unusual had taken place. The cries of a woman was heard as she called for the police, and soon a rumor spread that one or more persons had been shot. Among the first to investigate the startling report was detective Hughes. Followed by several excited citizens, the officer hastily ascended the stairs leading from the street to the second floor. The front room was used for a hair-dressing shop, and this was found closed. The other door further back was opened and the officer entered. The gas was turned down low, and the detective, advancing a few feet, stumbled across some object on the floor. Turning on the light he found the body of a man lying at some length, the face covered with blood, which was slowing oozing from the mouth in a dark stream. There was also a pool of blood on the carpet close to the man's head. Mrs. Hetzler, the woman who occupied the rooms on the floor, was soon found, and the officers brought her at once to where the body lay. She said her husband had shot this man and then had run out to the back room. She was told to lead the way, but, on coming to the door leading to the rear chambers, it was found bolted. Pushing it back and opening the door, a narrow hall or passage-way, some fifteen feet in length, was discovered. The room which this leads to was dark; but, lighting the gas, the officers found a second body lying near the northwest corner of the apartment. The body lay like the other, stretched at full length, the face upward the arms spread, and the countenance white and bloodless. The position of the corpses, as we said, was much the same, but in the latter case there had been little or no effusion of blood. The man shot here was without a coat, or hat, or boots. A revolver, evidently newly purchased, lay near his feet. He had evidently shot himself, and, on laying bare his breast, the hole made by the bullet was found directly over the heart. In the meantime the first body had been examined, when it was seen that the ball had entered in the same region—almost exactly at the same point.

The theory of the tragedy at once suggested was, that the man whose body was found in the kitchen had murdered the other, and then taken his own life. All the circumstances agreed with the woman's statement which was given, however, so confusedly and hesitatingly that no clear idea could be obtained from it alone. The name of the murdered man, she said, was Jacob Goetzman. The murder and suicide was John Hensler, her husband. She stated further that a divorce had been granted her about two months ago, since which time she had seen but little of Hensler. She gave no explanation of the bloody affair, part of which had plainly enough taken place in her presence, beyond the statement to which we have already referred. But the officers had already guessed at the cause of the homicide. There is a small bed room leading off from the sitting-room, and, from the appearance of the bed-clothes, it was evident the couch had been occupied. Detective Rogers and Captain Sullivan, asking the woman to explain this circumstance, discovered, from her admissions and other indications, that Goetzman had visited her for an immoral purpose, and she was leading him out by the back way when her divorced husband dashed past her and shot Goetzman. She ran down the back stairs and into the area in her night dress, calling "Police!" Hensler, after firing at his victim, must have run back to the kitchen, placed the muzzle of the revolver to his heart, and launched himself into eternity.

Our reporter arrived on the scene about half an hour after the tragedy had been enacted and while the police were still tracing the circumstances connected with it. It was found that the murderer had gained access to the rooms on this floor from the basement below it. On the east side of the kitchen is a trap-door leading to the basement, which has a window looking out into the area or narrow space between this block and the one adjoining it. The window was open. The coat, hat and boots of the murderer lay near the foot of the stairs. He had, it was plain, entered by the window, divested himself of his outer garments, and stealthily glided up the stairs. The whole case was now plain, except that no cause appeared for the blow which was inflicted on the mouth of Goetzman. A billet of wood, about a foot long, was found near the body of Hensler, and this might have been used by the murderer before he fired. Later, Chief Sherman discovered in the woodshed back of the kitchen a stick like a policeman's club, with a string attached to it, and blood upon it. The blow may have been given with this.

Hensler, the murderer and suicide, was about 35 years of age apparently, rather under than over the average size, and no way remarkable in appearance.

Jacob Goetzman, whom he killed, lived at 39 University avenue. He, with his partner, Jacob Burgelin, had a butcher shop near the corner of North and Andrews streets. He had a wife and two children.

Hensler was supposed to have left the city, as he had not been seen in some weeks. He must have planned the murder with great deliberation. The weapon with which he did the fatal shooting may, and probably was purchased for the occasion. He may have hung about the vicinity of the tragedy and seen Goetzman enter. This, we may remark, was not the latter's first visit. The murderer was probably close upon his victim when he fired. It was probably in the passage-way or near the door leading from it to the kitchen. The wounded man appears to have retreated through the hall. He had strength enough left to shut the door at his end and bolt it. A small pool of blood was found on the carpet beside this door, which fell while he was endeavoring to save himself from further attack by closing the only passage to the sitting-room. After slipping the bolt he walked but a step, when he fell and was found as described. We may add, as a singular fact, that no one in the neighborhood, not even the persons living in the rooms above, heard either of the shots.

Some weeks ago Detective Hughes was called into this place. Henzler and his wife were quarrelling, and each charged the other with adultery. It was the recollection of this circumstance which aided the officer in the investigation last night.

Mrs. Henzler was, by order of Chief Sherman, taken into custody and taken to the cells.

STATEMENT OF CATHARINE HESLER, THE WIFE OF THE MURDERER AND SUICIDE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning we visited the station house where Mrs. Catharine Hesler was confined. This unfortunate woman is about five feet six inches high, light hair and her complexion is fair and smooth. Her features are well formed, her general expression intelligent, and her appearance somewhat attractive. She wore a merino dress of dark red color, the waist of which was partially unbuttoned, exposing neat, clean, and well-made underskirts. She felt deeply the seriousness of the tragedy which had occurred expressing several times her great sorrow for the family of Goetzman. Her story is in substance as follows:

My maiden name is Catharine Trebort, and I am 30 years of age. About three years ago I married John Hesler in Sanborn, Niagara County. We removed to this city after our marriage. My husband was a miller by trade. I worked hard for him, and he took the money, spent it, and got drunk. During the first two years of married life, we quarrelled a good deal. He was jealous. I accused him of going with other women and paying them money. He confessed to me that he had done so. He would not stop acting so, and we quarrelled over it. He went away to the old country last year, and was gone nine weeks. When he returned we moved into Abram Wienburg's Block, on Main street. I hired a floor and took in washing. I worked for many of the first families in the city and earned in this way fifteen dollars a week. I had at one time $900, and my husband when he went away from me took $700 with him. I have $200 left and the furniture in the house is mine. When I found my husband continued to do wrong I did not care any longer about myself, and I said I would do just as he was doing. I did not do anything wrong for money; if I was a mean women I would not wash and iron for a living. About three months ago my husband got a divorce and I got one also. We separated, but he would come to my home and scold and abuse me. Seven or eight weeks ago he left the city. I did not see anything of him in that time, and did not know where he was. Men have come to any house after their clothes. Goetzman was a friend of my husband; they went to school together in the old country. He came to my house the first time about two weeks ago; we had at that time illicit intercourse. He visited me last night about half-past 8 o'clock. He was with me about two hours. We had intercourse again last night. A light was burning in the sitting-room, and when he was going away I told him that I would go into the kitchen and light the gas, so that he might go out the back door into Division street. He followed me along the hall-way and when I had lighted the match and was walking towards the gas burner the trap-door was pushed up and I heard a man say "G—d d—n." The next thing I heard was the pistol shot. I ran out the back door and down Division street and St. Paul, where I met some men and told them I wanted a policeman to go to my rooms. Mr. Goetzman was standing near the rear door to the hall when the pistol shot was fired.

Mrs. Hesler said that during the early part of the evening she heard some noise in the cellar, but she did not give any attention to it, supposing it to be a cat. She said Goetzman has a wife and three children, the youngest being only three weeks old. She had not seen her husband for eight weeks, and did not think he was in the city. She knew his voice the very moment he spoke. This woman acknowledges freely her criminal conduct, and the excuse she offers is the manner in which her husband has acted towards her. She has had to support herself nearly all time since they have been married. She claims to be a hard-working, industrious, woman, and the number of garments in the way of skirts, shirts, etc., which was spread around the kitchen tables which she was apparently engaged in washing, corroborated her statement in this particular. Other tenants in the block state that there has been more or less gossip about her misconduct. Her whole statement goes to show that her husband was jealous of her since they have been married, and that she has wandered from the paths of virtue because he first proved unfaithful to her.

A Darkey's View of War.

An elderly darkey, with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, was squatting upon his bundle on the hurricane deck of one of the Western river steamers, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged in a state of profound meditation. His dress and appearance indicated familiarity with camp life, and it being soon after the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, I was inclined to disturb his reveries, and on interrogation found that he had been with the Union forces at that place, when I questioned him further. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that I will give his views in his own words as near as my memory serves me.

"Were you in the fight?"

"I had a little taste of it, sah."

"Stood your ground, did you?"

"No, sah, I runs."

"Run at the first fire, did you?"

"Yes, sah, and would have run soonah had I know'd it was comin'."

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage?"

"Dat isn't in my line, sah—cookin's my profession."

"Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?"

"Reputation! Nuffin to me by de side of life!"

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

"It's wuth more to me, sah."

"Then you must value it very highly."

"Yes, sah, I does; more dan all dis world; more dan a million of dollahs, sah; for what would dat be wuth to a man wid de bref out of him? Self preservation am the fust law wid me, sah."

"But why should you act on a different rule from other men?"

"Cause, sah, different men sets different value upon darselves; my life is not in de market."

"But if you lost it you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country."

"What satisfaction would dat be to m when de power of feelin' was gone?"

"Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sah,—I regard dem as among the varieties."

"If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the government without resistance."

"Yes, sah, der would hab been no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in the scales against any gubberment dat eber existed, for no gubberment could replace the loss to me. 'Spect, dough, dat de gubberment safe if da all like me."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sah. A dead white man ain't much to dese sogers, let alone a dead nigga; but I'd missed myself, and dat was de pint wid me."

It is safe to say that the corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

Chinese Salad.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The proverbial cleanliness of the new "element," the Chinese, whose influx in this city has become quite extensive recently, will not be denied by those who have had an opportunity to observe them closely; and yet, like everything else, this boasted virtue of the "sons of the sun" is, after all, relative. It was but yesterday that a large circle was put in a roar of laughter upon being informed by a charming lady of the manner employed by a Chinese cook to season a salad. The story may appear incredible, but it comes from undoubted authority. The lady in question related that one of her friends, who enjoys the services of one of these Celestial Brillat-Savarins, upon descending into her kitchen, the other day, was not a little surprised and still more disgusted to discover her cook leaning over a copiously filled dish of salad beating his inflated cheeks alternately with his right and left hands, and pouring from his mouth into the dish a gushing spray of a mixture of oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, egg yolk, and mustard, and then with his tapering digits mixed the whole still further to make it ready for the table.

The housekeeper's emotions naturally caused her to faint, and the last heard of the Chinese cook he was applying at a city foundry for a position in the moulding department of the institution, where his services as a spray spouter would be invaluable.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Dropsy, with bilious or cardiac complications promptly relieved by use of Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. A certain remedy. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Triumphant for Twenty Years.—More than twenty years ago the Mustang Liniment made its de- [illegible] but in the West. Its cures of the various external diseases of horses and cattle astonished the stockmen and farmers of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a demand for it sprang up which necessitated its manufacture on an extensive scale. [illegible] outward injury, such as cuts, bruises, burns, [illegible] The fame of the new remedy for some of the most painful ills to which human flesh is heir spread rapidly, and Mexican Mustang Liniment [illegible] in every State and Territory of the Union as a standard [illegible]

Important to Tax-Payers.—The State and county taxes for the year 1871 were due on the first of May last. To save property from sale, these taxes should be paid at once, as the time for collecting is limited. A rebate will be made to those whose property was destroyed by the fire of Oct. 9. Parties claiming the rebate must first apply to the County Commissioners, in the east wing of the old Court House, who will give them a certificate of rebate, which will be received by the Town Collector in part payment of these taxes.

The rebate is made on condition that the balance of the tax is paid to the Town Collector without further delay, so that the County may have immediate use of the money. See resolution as passed by the County Board, July 22, 1872.

The Town Collector's offices are at Room 1, new City Hall; 132 North Clark; Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE ON FAVORABLE terms, 2 fine residences on Warren-av. 1 store and ground lease on State-st. 2 lots, shops and machinery in Watertown, Wis. 1 3-story brick store in Watertown, Wis. 160 acres of good farming land in Wayne Co., Ill. 110 splendid building lots in suburban village of Winnetka. Stores and offices to rent in good localities. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 181 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID INVESTMENT—30 acres on Grand-av., near crossing of Milwaukee, St. Paul and Atlantic & Pacific Railways. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 4 NEW HOUSES [illegible], will sell with small payment down, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on premises, or at 135 Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—100 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Van Buren and Halsted-sts., fine location for hotel; property will be sold at much less than its value, and without any money down, to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 135 Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS AND lot 25x110. Also house with lot 25x125, on Burnside-st., near Thirty-second-st. Will be sold very low for cash. Apply to owner at 218 State-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 4 LOTS ON TAYLOR-ST. 25 feet front, I will sell at a lower price than any suburban property offered in the market. Location one block from Halsted-st. Come and examine the property and satisfy yourself. JNO. GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR PACIFIC HOtel, 40 ft. front on Clark-st., near Jackson-st., half a block from new Government Buildings. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, north east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 40 ACRES on the southwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st., running west to South Park-av., and south to Sixty-ninth-st. Will pay large profits when subdivided. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE CAR SHOPS ON Stewart-av. between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, from $400 to $500 each. Easy payments. Also lots near Dexter Park, on Forty-seventh-st., from $400 to $500 each. Easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. BUSINESS PROPerty, renting for $13,000. Price $65,000. WM. GARNETT, 269 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. LOT, 150 FEET front, near Twenty-sixth-st., and house, $60,000. WM. GARNETT, 269 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—60x125 FEET ON WEST WASHington-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. One-third cash, balance 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHEFFIELD-AV., AND Graceland-road, or Clark-st., near Addison; high ground and fine grove. These are fine building lots, and terms made easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—5 1-2 ACRES, JUST WEST OF Douglas Park, between Twelfth-st. and Boulevard; shade trees, set roads made, and property fenced. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—ON CLARK-ST., NEAR PACIFIC Hotel—40 feet front on Clark-st., near Jackson, half a block from new Government Buildings. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—404 MICHIGAN-AV., A 4-STORY marble front house, first-class in every respect, lot 25x153, with brick barn, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100,000. GENTLEMEN, AND I shall close this section, Block 7, Section 36, Town 39, Range 14 East, 20 acres, located on Thirty-first-st., south 4 blocks; it will make 200 lots, soon worth $1,000 each; can't wait; title direct from the Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 159 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHOICE BARgains in real estate—improved and by the acre. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A COTTAGE of 7 rooms, large pantry, and two closets with large barn, and five years' lease of lot. Apply at 183 North Paulina-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES SOUTHWEST QUAR- [illegible]

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK, A FEW LARGE lots on and near Douglas Park and Lawndale; 1 1-2 acres near Madison-st. and Central Park; two houses on leased lots; several lots at Englewood. N. P. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN ON Buddan-st, owner leaving the city; must be sold. LINGLE & DARLOW, Room 11, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE, A NEAT, PRETTY cottage (with or without furniture), 8 large rooms with closets; large lot with shade trees; terms very easy. Apply at 155 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE DRIVE—10 ACRES just north of Lake View House, fronting the drive, cheap and on easy terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 83 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 304 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS, 6 PER cent interest, 500 lots at South Englewood. GIBSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MOUND AND FIFTY-first-sts., and on Egan and Wentworth-avs., from $400 to $600 each. JOHN F. STARR, Room 2, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them—1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a.m., leaves after 6 p.m.; large number already sold. Call at 9 a.m. and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE lots 50 feet front on wide avenues and 150 feet deep to 20 feet alleys, for $600, $750, and $1,000 each. Terms one-fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at 8 per cent interest. These lots are covered with fine, large shade trees; have good sidewalks; are surrounded by good improvements, and are pleasant for homes and profitable as an investment. JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—RICHard P. Barker, being in feeble health, offers for sale his country residence, known as "Oak Grove," adjoining the city of Niles, Mich. It contains sixty acres of land, thirty acres of excellent improved farming land and thirty acres a grove of oak and other native forest trees—rolling, uneven, but exceedingly romantic and picturesque, and Brandywine Creek, an available and unfailing stream of spring water flowing as near as possible through the centre.

On the west of said grove and creek is the St. Joseph River. Said streams are full of fish and always will be, which can be caught for the easy work of doing so on the banks of the river and adjacent streams, as also with fishing craft and row-boats. The fish comprise many varieties: Black and Rock Bass, Pickerel, Catfish, Yellow and Silver Catfish, Sturgeon, Black and Lake Suckers, Bullheads, Wall-eyed Pike and Perch. Apple and other bearing fruit trees are on the premises. The grove is susceptible at a moderate expense of being converted into a winding carriage drive of several miles in length without injury to the trees.

The grounds, the grove, and carriage drive, with the river, the creek, and the buildings, render the place one of the most desirable and beautiful residences in the Northwest, or in any section of the country. In front of the house is a large oak grove. The place is in a good state of repair.

The house is large and very roomy, and there are 6 handsome marble mantel pieces.

The buildings, including the house, are convenient and in good repair. The property is in the market and for sale; would be exchanged for productive real estate.

Apply to R. P. BARKER, on the premises, or R. G. PAINE, Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE—PINE LANDS—400 ACRES OF PINE land on Big Sauble Lake, Mason County, Michigan; also within short haul of Lake Michigan. Also 200 acres near Clam Lake, Michigan. Also 320 acres, very choice, in Osceola County, Michigan, and near G. R. & I. R. R. For particulars, address FINCH & FENN, Real Estate Agents, Stanton, Michigan.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE AT A VERY LOW price, one of the most complete flouring mills in Peoria, Ill. For particulars, address JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court, Chicago.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OIL LAND LEASE IN the new oil district of Butler County, Pa., or would trade for land in this State. For particulars address A. J. WALSH, P. O. Box No. 21, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED SOUTH SIDE OR Hyde Park property for a cash customer. Must be a bargain. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS & EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 33 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE 70 HORSE POWER LOCOMOtive boiler; one 10x26 low pressure beam engine and boiler; also boilers and engines of less capacity, a large assortment. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. H. WILKINS, 28 SOUTH Desplaines-st. and 187 Milwaukee-av.—Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 182 SOUTH Halsted-st. sold on easy monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FIRST-CLASS residence property in Chicago, for unimproved lands in Townships 32, 33, 34 or 35 of ranges 1 to 5 east, or ranges 1 to 12 west of the fifth principal meridian in the State of Missouri. The title must be good. Nothing else need apply. Address F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 273 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. W. PIKE & CO., 79 West Lake-st., formerly 85 East Randolph. All kinds of furniture and general merchandise sold on commission, at private sale and auction.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM OCT. 1, A large house in the pleasantest and healthiest part of New Haven, Conn.; 23 rooms completely furnished, good water throughout, barn, stable, garden, and large grounds. The city affords the best of school, college and university advantages. Address JOHN JAY DUBOIS, Room 16, No. 7 [illegible], New York, or apply to A. B. Mason, 253 Michigan-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT elegant stone front on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., partly furnished, only $125. J. C. HOYT, Room 1, 87 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 117 WALNUT-ST., 12 rooms, hot and cold water and all modern improvements, in excellent repair. Inquire of S. A. FILKINS, office Clerk Circuit Court, Court House.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE and house agent, 229 West Madison-st.—No. 60 North Sangamon-st., 7 rooms, gas and water, cheap.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE and house agent, 229 West Madison-st.—No. 188 Portland-av., cottage of 5 rooms, $25 per month.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND lot 933 Fulton-st. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS. FOR SALE the furniture at a bargain—house now filled with first-class boarders. Inquire at 500 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SINGLE BED, 25 CENTS PER night, at the old California House, 51 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SINGLE AND DOUBLE furnished rooms to rent [illegible] 387 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. All modern improvements.

TO RENT—12 ELLIS PARK, IN PRIVATE family, either large front or back room, for gentleman and wife. Reference required.

TO RENT—2 SUITS OF FURNISHED ROOMS, in a private family where there are no children, at 373 North State-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 8 South Sheldon-st. Inquire No. 92 West Washington-st., or at the premises.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 88 South Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS AND PANtry, for housekeeping, with use of furnished kitchen, to man and wife only. Inquire Monday at 671 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—LINCOLN SCHOOL BOOK AND candy store, 518 Larrabee-st. Low rent, and lease if desired.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT building, 24 feet long by 81 feet deep, on Franklin-st. near Madison-st. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER BASEMENT, AT the northeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts; no saloon wanted.

TO RENT—RETAIL PACKING HOUSE IN splendid location, at low rent. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, a good, unfurnished house of about 10 rooms, with modern improvements, in a desirable locality, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State-st. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE in a pleasant location, convenient to horse or steam cars; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address, stating particulars, A 109, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

51 BROWN-ST.—3 OR 4 BOARDERS IN A small German family.

163 WARREN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely-furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

CENTRAL HOUSE, NO. 231 SOUTH HALSTED-st.—Transients, $1.50 per day. Also, rooms for a few permanent boarders.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $5 to $8 per week. Transient $2. Day board, $5.

South Side.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—ROOMS NICEly furnished, with board. Also day boarders wanted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, OR EXchange for personal property, rent the lowest in the city, 30 boarders, price $300. 276 and 278 West Lake-st.

A FRUIT, POULTRY AND VEGETABLE MARket, doing a first-class business, for sale. Inquire at 291 West Madison-st.

A WELL ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR sale; good location in a fine city of 12,000 inhabitants, doing a first-class business. Terms easy. Address H. G. 73 Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH $5,000 OR $7,000 CAN PURchase an old established wholesale tobacco and cigar business, with first-class city and country trade, & so several agencies. Rare chance for the right man, will bear the closest examination. None but those that mean business and have the capital need address. Address T 19, Tribune office.

BARBER SALOON FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS, South Side; must be sold. Call on J. K. FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished, bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GOOD CHANCE FOR BOARDING-HOUSE and saloon, 31 Charles place, corner Franklin-st.

IN A VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCAtion—a paper-hanging store, stock, and fixtures for sale, doing an excellent business, running for six years and very cheap. Rent very moderate. MRS. [illegible]

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE steam saw mill at Burdick station on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber near the mill. A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. BEDELL, Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, old gold and silver, guns, pistols, musical and other instruments, clothing, and all goods of value, or will loan money on the above goods. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 263 East Madison-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend cashed at very highest rates, Chicago or Eastern companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 366 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL estate for a term of years made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS AND Chicago real estate. Also on good collaterals. LEVI WING & CO., 326 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE large loans on central property at 8 and 9 per cent. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

$3,000 OR $4,000 AND $1,500 TO LOAN on Chicago or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD PROPerty. F. J. SEYBOLD, Loan Agent, 238 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION OF HORSES, WAGONS, CARriages, harness, every Tuesday and Saturday. Money advanced on goods left in my charge. Good stabling for horses. 421 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 YOUNG SPAN MULES. WM. BARNARD, 18 Hurlbut-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, FOR one or two horses, very cheap. Call at 404 Michigan-av. at 9 o'clock in the morning, where it may be seen any day during the week.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OPEN AND TOP BUGgies, and two-seated open family wagon, at very low prices if taken at once. 63 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HAVE RECEIVED A GOOD LOT drivers and workers this day. M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

SALE OF BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ROCKAways, and open wagons at auction Wednesday morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 65 and 67 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER, 137 TONS, CLASSES B 1. Carries 125 m lumber. Terms easy. Address J. A. M., No. 30 North Canal.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SAFE, MEDIUM SIZE, very cheap, at 183 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM CANAL BOAT, WITH two upright engines and screws, marine boiler, in perfect running order, with good business for the season. Inquire at 30 Rucker-st., corner Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TERWILLIGER & CO. safe, No. 6. Inquire of TEALL & FISHER, No. 70 South Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN MUSIC, FRENCH, and German, by a young gentleman of college education, as payment for board and lodging. References as to character and ability first-class. Address D 27, Tribune office.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE—BEST bargains to be found in the city. Pianos tuned and repaired at the lowest rates. Don't fail to call before making arrangements elsewhere. N. GOOLD & SON, 15 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE BEST AND CHEAPest organ made. Prices $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary publicity. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 252, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1087.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT All law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney. 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES OBTAINED LEGALLY, QUIETLY, quickly, and cheaply. Box 838, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—YOUNG LADIES DESIRING A live correspondent, can do well by addressing C. W. MONTGOMERY, Clifton, Illinois.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON—YOUNG LADY WITH little girl, met a gentleman in Union Park; afterwards on Madison-st. last seen in Jefferson Park. Address Y 70, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CARPETS DUSTED, RELAID AND RENOvated. [illegible] Indiana-av. BARKER, formerly 21 Adams-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE PRESSED BRICK for sale in large and small quantities. Also dimension stone of all sizes and quantities. J. H. SMART, 218 Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE LIVING with his parents preferred, who can advance $300 to $500 well secured, to attend to selling and collecting for an old established manufacturing firm; salary with opportunity of learning and having an interest in the business. Address at once, or for five days, L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen; one who speaks German and English; none others need apply; references wanted. Call between 8 and 10 a.m., or in the afternoon, at 638 State-st.

WANTED—1,200 MEN FOR NORTHWESTERN Railroad extension from Menominee to Escanaba. Wages $2.25 for graders and choppers. Good station work. 100 men to make ties, at 20 cents apiece; free fare, go out to-night. Agent leaves to-night. Office exclusively for this road—at 30 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A MAN, WIFE AND FAMILY WILL be furnished with a home and business at once, by calling at 147 S. Clinton-st., up stairs. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—1,200 MEN FOR GRADING, WOOD chopping, tie cutting and section work on the Menominee extension. Wages, common laborer, $2.25; board $4.00, entirely free fare and no charge in our office. 29 West Randolph-st. ALEX. WALLACE, contractor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK—married or single. 132 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house—a salesman for the C. B. and Q. R. R. route; also one for Wisconsin. Those only need apply who now control a good trade. Address B, care Letter-carrier 4.

Trades.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, AT BUILDING corner of Dearborn and Ontario-sts. WM. SANDERSON, Carpenter, 1067 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CUTTER, AND FIVE first-class coat and pant makers, for city 40 miles from Chicago. Steady work the year round. M 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER. Address C 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—WOOD TURNERS. APPLY TO GOLDIE & CO., mill corner of Eighteenth and Canal-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD TINSMITHS—ENquire between 11 and 12 o'clock of F. H. L., Briggs House.

WANTED BAKER—A GOOD SECOND HAND on bread at 190 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—BOOK BINDERS—TWO FIRST-class forwarders can get steady work. Apply to WINCHELL & EBERT, Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK, AT Merchants' Dining Room; no Sunday work, and closed business at 8 in the evening; call Monday morning, early, at 21 West Lake, cor. Canal.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CYLINDER PRESS feeder, early this morning. Apply at No. 8 Eighteenth-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER, BY THE month, at 1515 West Lake-st., near Central Park.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A SPRINKLER. One that is acquainted in the city, of good habits, and wants to make good wages. Call to-day, at No. 363 West Jackson-st., 12 and 1 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MALE SCHOOL TEACHER IN District No. 6, 38, 14, Town of Lake. Apply by letter to JAMES TURNER, 288 Archer-av.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY POSITIVELY—200 railroad laborers for Lake Superior; wages $2.25, board $4 per week. Fare and board furnished to the work; plenty of station work from 25 to 30c per yard. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN THE commission business in this city, to solicit for a firm well known. Address W, care of P. O. Carrier No. 8, with full name, stating experience and acquaintance.

WANTED—MEN, OLD AND YOUNG, WHO are yet without homes to go with me to Colorado, where the Government will give you 160 acres of the best land, as proven by the abundant and superior quality of crops raised on it for the last 12 years, that can be found on this continent, and where we do have the finest grazing fields in America, where we do not have to feed our cattle, but where they are continually fat winter and summer by feeding upon the grass. You will be in the healthiest climate, with the most beautiful scenery and surrounded with the richest mineral wealth the world ever knew. For particulars come to the Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av., on next Tuesday, the 6th inst. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent of Southwestern Colony of Colorado.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company at Ainsworth, on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office 279 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE BOY, TO care for horse, cow, and do chores. Call at 249 Michigan-av.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR WISCONSIN railroads, $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Fare paid and no office charges; also 50 sawmill hands. Fare and office charges free. Must leave Monday, so hurry up and bring your baggage to 29 West Madison-st. and 29 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR THE IONIA, STANton & Northern Railroad; 200 men for the Detroit & Bay City Railroad; 200 men for the Northwestern Railroad, at $2.25 per day; free fare to all places. Also 50 saw mill hands to leave Monday. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 100 RAILROAD LABORERS for Lake Superior and 200 for Wisconsin Central; wages $2.25 per day; also 100 men [illegible]; also 50 sawmill hands to leave by steamboat; wages $35 per month and board; free fare. Apply at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1. J. J. ADLER, Agent.

WANTED—200 TRACKLAYERS AND SPIKers to leave to-day for the North Pacific; wages, $2.50 per day; 100 railroad men for Wisconsin, $2.25 per day; fare furnished; no fees. Also 20 farm hands and 100 near the city. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—75 SAWMILL HANDS TO LEAVE to-day; wages from $30 to $35 per month and board; free fare; no fees. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITERS for hotel and restaurant, at 197 Michigan-av.; none but first-class need apply.

WANTED—PARTNER OR AGENT IN AN EXtensive lumber business in Tennessee. Can have charge of mill in Memphis or mill in country, or charge of lumber yard in Memphis or New Orleans. One who can furnish $3,000 to $5,000 in cash can have $1,500 salary and share of profits for five years. Must be ready to operate in ten days. State capital you have and full name. Address J. M. DUDLEY & Co., Walbridge, Pulaski County, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork (except washing) at 420 Mitchell-st.; wages liberal, family small.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS general cook for hotel in country; good location. References required. Address BECKWITH HOUSE, Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 67 South Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL OF 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age, to take care of an infant. Apply immediately at 132 Ellis-av., between Wahpansah and Egan.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 75 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN or girl to do general housework in small private family. Good wages. Apply at 360 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR THE KITCHEN. Apply at 331 Wabash-av. Good wages.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 CAP-MAKERS; 50 GIRLS TO sew by hand. 57 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL OF 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age, to take care of an infant. Apply immediately at 132 Ellis-av., between Wahpansah and Egan-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by an experienced bookkeeper who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME WHOLEsale store, by a young, steady man. Address G 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits; speaks several languages; is quick at figures and writes a plain hand. Address A 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe house; thoroughly understands the business, and can give the best of city references. Address G 33, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION—WANTED—BY A STEADY AND experienced private coachman; strictly temperate. Call at 227 North Clark-st. M. R. P.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who understands the care of horses and carriages; wages no object; good city reference. Address F 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (American) who can take first class care of horses and carriages; best of city reference. Address F 33, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, speaks English and German, and had 15 years' experience in hardware; will take any position offered; best of references given. Address K 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED widow, of gentle disposition (a stranger, 10 years in America), wishes a situation as governess and companion. Understands all kinds of needle-work. Can furnish piano if desired. Country preferred. Address S 8, Tribune office, for five days.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000; A MAN who thoroughly understands hardware, possessing good business qualifications, can buy a half interest in an established house of 10 years; correspondence strictly confidential. Address H 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOUR MILL IN good location. Address FLOUR MILL, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A CASH business; will pay that amount per month. No bogus. 115 East Washington-st., Room 38.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN, FOR an easy business, on small capital. 23 West Lake-st., Room 17.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ROMAN blacking and other profitable articles on street and to houses, offices, &c. 121 Desplaines-st., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LIFE INSURANCE POLICY IN THE Knickerbocker, of New York, and receipts and deed. Anyone returning the same to the Brewery on Cass and Huron-sts. between 7 and 8 p.m. shall receive $10 reward. JORGEN LAURITZEN.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK MARE, 4 YEARS OLD, small scratch on left hind foot, short mane and long tail. The finder will receive the reward on returning her to 66 Bremer-st.

LOST—SUNDAY, AUG. 4—IN WABASH-AV., a white parasol with black lace cover. A reward will be given by returning the same to the Avenue House, cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY EVENing, from front of church, corner Ann and Washington-sts., small sorrel pacing mare, white strip in face, and leather top buggy. Horse and running gear. Leave information with Union Lithograph and Printing Co., 65 Van Buren-st., corner Third-av., and get paid for your trouble.

THE CAMPAIGN.

LIBERAL MEETING AT MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Wednesday night, the first gun of the campaign was fired for Greeley and Brown in this city. Messrs. Ryan and Hinricks were announced to speak in Union Hall, in the evening. Long before 8 o'clock the hall was crowded by an intelligent and thoroughly enthusiastic audience. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. H. Winterboth, the President of the Greeley and Brown Club of this city, in a few well-timed remarks pertinent to the occasion. He then introduced Mr. Ryan, who showed that the State Government had formerly been carried on with an assessment of only 5 cents on $100; whilst of late, under Grantite auspices, 25 cents on $100 was barely sufficient to pay the expenses of the State Government. He then showed that the different institutions of the State—the Blind Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, &c., &c.—were conducted upon an economical plan, making it possible to carry on the State Government with an assessment of 5 cents on the $100. The speaker then gave the strongest reasons why Irishmen should, and would, support Horace Greeley. He had always given sympathy to Ireland in its struggles for independence; and, when the famine blighted that fair land, he was foremost in sending aid; and that was why Irishmen support Horace Greeley. The speaker read that little order on the Auditor of State, drawn by that honest and saint patriot, O. P. Morton, when that individual occupied the position of Governor of Indiana. The order was to pay a bill for bran, shorts, etc., to feed the Governor's cow. It was a small matter, less that $200; but it was the first time the State had been called upon to feed a Governor's cow.

Dr. J. A. Henricks then addressed the audience, stating that he supported, heart and soul, the Cincinnati platform. He spoke at length upon the advantages to Indiana of the harbor at this place, and pledged himself to do all that he could possibly do to further the improvements of this city. He concluded by calling for three cheers for Greeley and Brown, Governor Hendricks and the whole ticket. The cheers were given with a will.

This meeting was the first one which we have had, and it developed much enthusiasm. Michigan City will roll up a big majority for Thomas A. Hendricks in October, and a bigger one in November, for the Sage of Chappaqua. LIBERAL.

HOW SCAMMON'S PAPER IS CIRCULATED.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed the efforts made by the brass-collared press of Chicago (Scammon's paper especially) to make the public believe that they have enormously increased circulations. I found out yesterday, while with two Republicans, Grant men, how the increase comes. We were walking along the square, waiting for the arrival of THE TRIBUNE from Chicago, when along came the newsboy with an armful of papers. I give you now the exact language of the interview, and refer you to the two gentlemen who accompanied me—both Grant Republicans, of Toledo, whose names I give you by their permission—for the correctness of my statement:

Correspondent—"Boy, give me a TRIBUNE."

Boy—"Hain't got any! Got the *Times* and *Intrusion*."

Correspondent—"Boy, don't you keep THE TRIBUNE?"

Boy—"No. I used to, but I get some *Intrusions* for nothing if I don't sell any TRIBUNES; and then I give away some to them as wants THE TRIBUNE."

My friends—Mr. T. S. and J. E. C., of Toledo,—bought Scammon's paper, and the boy threw me one and ran off laughing; and we all agreed that the drill-sergeants were hard at work. VIDEX.

LIBERALISM AT BARABOO, WIS.

BARABOO, Wis., July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see, by Scammon's paper of yesterday, that "The Republicans of Wisconsin are a unit for Grant." I must not warn you to put no confidence in that report, your own acquaintance in this State, together with reports which you are daily publishing from various sections of the State, inform you and your readers that a large number of the oldest and best Republicans of Wisconsin are going to vote, at the next election, for an older and better Republican than U. S. Grant. And now, as between Greeley and Grant, I have the honor to inform you that a large number of the Republicans in this Republican stronghold are going to vote for the "Big G."

The Grant "call" had been industriously circulated and reluctantly signed, until the list of Grantites was about exhausted before a move was made in behalf of the Liberal ticket. A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held in this place about two weeks ago, addressed by Attorney-General Barlow and others, and a club formed. Last Friday night we held a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club, which was addressed by the Rev. F. M. Holland and the writer of this letter. That meeting developed an enthusiasm and strength in this place for the Reform candidates which far exceeded our anticipations. Seventy straight Republicans were immediately enrolled as members of the Club. Others have signed the roll since, and the list has now been opened to Democrats. I know of but three Democrats in the place who will refuse to sign it. An organization was effected, and the following are the names of the officers: President—R. H. Strong, Republican. Vice Presidents—Otho Herlaugh, Republican; John Dean, do.; T. T. English, Democrat; John Thacher, do.; G. G. Gothnar, do. Secretary—George Mertens, Republican. Treasurer—James Dykins, Democrat. Executive Committee—E. Walbridge, M. J. Drown, H. H. Potter, M. Hill, and J. G. Train, all Republicans, except Drown. Mr. Strong is owner of the flouring mills at this place, and the Club deems itself fortunate in securing for President a man so universally esteemed. The officers throughout are men of solid character and great influence.

This town, in 1868, cast 638 votes, of which less than 200 were for Seymour. The friends of Greeley seem confident of carrying the election this fall. Every member of the Town Board of Supervisors is for Greeley. Of the Village Board of Trustees, but one is left for Grant. The men who have thus left the ranks are of such character and influence as to cause much trepidation among the renominationists. Do you wonder that those supporters of Grant who are naturally strong partisans fret, and scold, and even swear?

It is as certain as the sun is to shine, that Horace Greeley, who has so long wielded an influence greater than that of a mere President, is to give us an Administration which will claim of posterity an admiration and veneration unsurpassed by those of even Washington and Lincoln. HOWARD J. HUNTINGTON.

LIBERALISM IN MICHIGAN.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Aug. 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I can assure you that Senator Sumner's great letter fixes the position of many Liberal Republicans here, as well as all over the Union. The Grant men are greatly alarmed. One of them said, last evening, "That he fully believed Greeley would be elected; everything indicated it now."

THE TRIBUNE ought to be in the hands of every voter; it is doing a great work in showing up the corruption and rottenness of the powers that be. The papers in this State are largely bought up by the Chandler Ring, and we get in them little else than slang, misrepresentation, and abuse.

You can look for a good report from Michigan in November next. I expect we shall carry the State by a small majority for Greeley and Brown at all events it is now classed among the doubtful States by a good many leading Grant men, and we mean to carry it if honest work will do it. H. W. T.

THE HON. H. H. GRAY—LIBERALISM AT DARLINGTON, WIS.

DARLINGTON, Wis., Aug. 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Scammon's paper of July 31, an article appears over the signature of a "Grant Democrat," announcing that Hon. H. H. Gray, a delegate to the Baltimore Convention from this State, has renounced the candidates selected by that Convention, and is now supporting Grant and Wilson. I take occasion to refute that announcement. It is a falsehood. Mr. Gray is to-day actively supporting Greeley and Brown. He was an advocate of Greeley's nomination prior to the Baltimore Convention, and is still a zealous supporter and worker for the Liberal ticket. Mr. Gray has been a resident of this county (Lafayette) for over twenty years, and has been known to be a constant and conscientious Democrat. He has represented this county in the State Senate several terms; was made a delegate to the Baltimore Convention for reason of his Liberal views; and further, Mr. Gray is laboring enthusiastically for the triumph of the Liberal party, believing that, in its success, the people will find a speedy return to the genuine principles of a Liberal, Democratic, Republican Government.

I know of only three Democrats in this vicinity who refuse to support Greeley, and they have been subscribers to "Brick" Pomeroy's *Democrat*, and have been taught to tie to persons and names in preference to principle. The Democratic people here are enthusiastic for the election of Greeley and Brown, and there are at least 50 Republicans in this township supporting the Liberal ticket. The State of Wisconsin is sure for [illegible]y by 10,000 majority.

A club of 100 subscribers is being procured for THE TRIBUNE, which you will receive in a few days. A GREELEY DEMOCRAT.

LIBERAL MEETING AT RACINE, WIS.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The first Liberal meeting in this city was held last evening at Belle City Hall, and it was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever assembled here. Although but a day's notice had been given of the event, the large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many went away unable to get seats, while a large number stood up the whole evening, rather than lose the opportunity of hearing what proved to be one of the ablest political speeches ever delivered before the citizens of Racine. The meeting was called to order by H. G. Winslow, who nominated the Hon. J. I. Case as Chairman. The Hon. E. O. Hand, the Hon. W. W. Vaughan, the Hon. R. B. Bates, the Hon. N. D. Fratt, and many other prominent citizens were elected Vice Presidents. After which the first speech of the evening was made by Judge E. O. Hand. The Judge's speech was short, pithy, and decisive, and was often interrupted by applause. He was followed by the Hon. E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn, the speaker of the evening. Judge Culver was an ardent supporter of Grant in 1868, and delivered sixty-one speeches in favor of his election, and now he said he was willing to do more to defeat him. He did not detract from General Grant's merits as a General, but showed up his failures and follies as a President. He answered the stock arguments of the Grantites in a most convincing manner, and made many telling points in favor of Horace Greeley. The meeting closed with three cheers for Honest Old Horace, which made the roof ring.

Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats are working hand in hand in Racine, and you may expect a good account of this city next November.

THE SITUATION AT GALESBURG, ILL.—A DEMONSTRATION BY THE LIBERALS.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In political importance, Knox County ranks as third in the State, and Galesburg, its commercial and political centre, has been regarded as a Gibraltar of so-called Republicanism. Every political wave, until recently, has washed upon its flinty surface fresh materials of strength, and all efforts to approach within hailing distance, even with a flag of truce, had proven unavailing. When, therefore, the great Liberal wave swept over the country, gathering strength from every breeze, ancient mariners sought the political bluffs here, to note its effect upon our Rock—from positions of safety. It came, bringing with it many a local patriot's political ship, far from uncertain seas. And the ancient mariners came down from the bluffs, one by one, and young and old have moored their ships in what promises to be a blessed haven of security. First a dozen, then a score, until, on Monday evening last, a Liberal Republican Club was organized in this city, with our ablest Police Magistrate at its head, and the names of some 300 members enrolled.

The first meeting of the campaign, held since the organization of this Club, took place last evening, at our beautiful Opera House. A resident here of some ten or a dozen years, if I had been told, a month ago, that such an audience could have been gathered in such a place, with no other temptation than a Liberal Republican, anti-Administration address, I should have denounced my informant as a hopeless lunatic. Ladies and leading business men were in the front seats; prominent members of the professions were present. Ex-Mayor Marcus Belden, the Hon. George V. Dieterich, the Hon. O. F. Price,—representative Grant men,—were not afraid to applaud the many good points made by the popular orator of the occasion. The audience was in parquet, dress-circle, and galleries, and composed of the *elite* of the city. I am thus particular with seemingly trifling details, because the change is more than significant. In no portion of the State has party-discipline and party-tyranny ruled with so great a power. Merchants, in times past, have found it as necessary to join the dominant party as to connect themselves with the popular church, in order to do business. We have been in the power of unscrupulous Rings, who have done our political thinking for us; who have selected candidates, and made us vote for them, or submit to political ostracism. The man who set up an opinion against the dominant party, or dared to question the purity of its motives and principles, became at once the target and football of the Ring, who proceeded immediately to encompass his social, political, and commercial ruin. So powerful and general was this rule that, when a decayed or broken-down citizen was seen upon the streets, children would point at him derisively, as a man who, some time or other, had been on the "Wrong Side;" who had dared, in his impudence, to oppose the Ring. This, until a successor to Mr. Ingersoll was chosen, when the Ring, feeling the blow, merely assumed a new disguise, and came slyly upon the foe from a different portion of the field.

I say, in view of all this, so familiar to the old citizen, the meeting at the Opera House, last evening, was an indication that a new era had dawned on the stricken city. There was no great effort made to secure a large attendance. The Club organized, as I have said, on Monday evening, and merely announced a public meeting for Tuesday evening. The Hon. Herring Chrisman, being near at hand, kindly consented to serve as orator on the occasion. He is a prominent member of the Knox County bar, and the Democratic-Republican candidate for Congress in this District. He is a man of unusual ability, great force of character and varied accomplishments. A native of Virginia, he turned his back upon Slavery, and removed to Illinois. Here he became the intimate friend of President Lincoln, Senator Browning, and men of that class. He is a natural orator, thoroughly informed, and, in discussing public men and measures, never descends to slang or personal abuse. This was a new style of "stump-speaking" in these parts, and was complimented by the Grant men as a pleasant "new departure." A Virginia gentleman merely invited President Grant, his Cabinet, staff, and relatives into his parlor, and politely asked them to give an account of their official actions. He then told them courteously of their faults and misdeeds, their peculations and mistakes; and regretted that they would not be allowed a second opportunity during which to experiment with their own conceits, or make further drafts upon the patience and forbearance of a long-abused people. He assured them that their repentance came too late for this world, and he had his doubts if it would avail them in the next. It was an able and effective speech throughout, and left an excellent impression. At its conclusion, he appealed to the people to unite upon Horace Greeley, to whom he paid a handsome tribute. At the frequent mention of Greeley's name, the audience demonstrated their approval by hearty applause.

It is regretted here that no one was present capable of making a *verbatim* report of Mr. Chrisman's effort. As the first Opposition speech of the campaign, the first blow hurled at the aforesaid Rock, it should have been preserved entire, for the benefit of the future historian.

The Liberal movement is being thoroughly organized in this city and county, and the Grantites freely confess that great care must be taken in securing materials for their ticket. You may put Galesburg down for 900 Liberal Republican votes. Constant additions are being made to the lists of the club, and the work goes bravely on. TURNER.

LIBERALISM AT TAMA CITY, IOWA.

TAMA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Greeley and Brown Club has been recently organized in Tama City, numbering fully one-half of the entire vote of the township. It numbers among its members the most prominent and influential citizens of the town, and is presided over by D. W. Cowles, one of the prominent Republicans of our city, and J. B. Spafford, Mayor of the city. Grant and Wilson stock is at a discount here, although, in times past, this has been one of the strongest Republican townships in the county. The Republicanism of the members of this Club cannot be disputed. Many of them were the leaders of the party, and now part not with their past principles, but, prompted by pure motives, support the best measures for the prosperity of the Republic. Set Tama City down for Greeley and Brown. H.

GRANT AND GREELEY AT JACKSON, MICH.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Messrs. Creswell and Chandler spoke here last evening in reply to the charges made by Blair, Trumbull, and others. They labored very hard to prove innocence, which they utterly failed to do. They bestowed much vituperation upon Austin Blair, but that gentleman is too well known here to be injured in the slightest by their abuse.

There is a regular stampede for the Greeley and Brown Club, which now numbers over 1,000 names, and is still increasing daily. The Grantites are becoming alarmed, and the cloud that encircles them is darkening fast, as returns from North Carolina come in, while the Greeley supporters are wild with enthusiasm. Even now posters are being circulated, calling forth the Liberals to-night to celebrate the event, and listen to the Hon. Austin Blair and others.

Jackson will give Greeley and Brown 600 majority next November. S. M. C.

LIBERALISM IN AURORA, ILL.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Four years ago, we gave Aurora almost solid for Grant. This year, we shall reverse matters, and give Mr. Greeley and the straight Liberal ticket a majority. Day after day, our leading citizens are forsaking the Radicals, and declaring themselves for Greeley. Schurz's Domingo revelation, backed up by Pleasonton's letter, as well as ex-Mayor Bowen's exposure of Grant as a swindler, were a little too much for the camel's back. We can't say that it was the "last straw," as Administration crimes are, in their lightest capacity, better represented by a whole bundle.

Grantite dyspepsia is the prevailing disease in our midst, and the news from North Carolina has thrown the nursing corps into a political colic at the prospect of the milk giving out. The faces of the Administration leaders, after the news from Carolina struck their tympanums, would have furnished a study for Hogarth. They slid away from the jeering crowd, and sent their trumpeters out in the highways and byways, to tell the lame, blind, halt and able-bodied that the report was all a fraud, for "down South they didn't count the votes until the next day."

LIBERALISM IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, IOWA.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Chicago *Times* of the 31st appears a communication from this place, signed "A True Democrat," which is so utterly false from beginning to end that it requires a little notice. It goes to show, however, the desperate straits the Grant party are in when they will resort to such base fabrications to misrepresent the popular feeling in this section. That the article was written by a Democrat, no one here believes, for, while there may be, and undoubtedly are, a few Democrats who may not vote for Greeley, there is not one Democrat, to my knowledge, who will cast his vote for Grant. "A True Democrat" admits that "Jefferson County can rake up thirty Liberal Republicans who are now Greeleyites." To give the gentleman his due, that part of his statement is true, as far as it goes; but he stops far short of the number, and when he says that at least twenty of that number are "disappointed office-seekers now hunting pap," there is not a word of truth in it; for, among the Republicans who now support Greeley and Brown, are our very best citizens,—business men and farmers,—very few of whom ever sought an office, and who are now controlled by no other motive than to elect a man whom all admit to be honest, and who who will not be controlled by rings or bribes.

I am a Democrat; have never voted the Republican ticket; but will, if spared, cast my vote most cheerfully, next November, for Greeley and Brown, regardless of any action that may be taken at Louisville, or any other place. TRUTH.

LIBERALISM AT QUINCY AND IN ADAMS COUNTY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill. Aug. 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Scammon's paper of July 26 is a communication signed "J. P.," purporting to have been written in this city, in which it is stated: "If you want any Liberals, don't come here for them." "When the Rev. David L. Phillips, Greeley candidate for Elector, comes here to look after his newspaper, the whole Liberal party comes and goes with him." "In no portion of the State are the Republicans more united and determined than here."

Not knowing whether "J. P." is an acting Justice of the Peace, or a near relative of Richard Piggott, our worthy Postmaster, or yet another, I do know that, in this city, the Fourth Ward gave Grant, in 1868, upwards of 200 majority, and that it is universally conceded by those best informed that it will give Greeley and Brown a handsome majority. And no well-informed person can honestly estimate the Liberal Republican strength at less than 500 in this city, and it may reach a much higher figure.

That the Grant Republicans are as "united and determined" here as elsewhere in the State, may be true, as he states, and I incline to believe it true; then what a mighty political derangement is at this time taking place in the office-holding party. If the other counties in the State show a proportionate Liberal Republican strength with Adams,—for, mark you, outside of Quincy there are from 200 to 300 Liberals, as estimated by a partial canvass,—Illinois will give her Electoral vote to Greeley and Brown by not less than 20,000 majority.

Last evening, Mr. Henry Kespohl, one of our leading German merchants, who is a life-long Republican, held a birthday party, with no political intent or purpose,—the following account of which is strictly true. I copy from one of our city papers: "At a party at the residence of a German, last night, fifty-one prominent and influential Germans of the city, all voters, were present. Of the number, but one or two were Democrats. A [illegible] resulted: Fifty-one for Greeley and Brown, and Koerner; none for Grant. This is an actual fact, which can be proven by some of the best citizens of Quincy."

There were but two Democrats in attendance, namely: William Cramer and George Ernst. The other forty-nine were always strong, active Republicans. The Hon. William Steinwedell, Elector of this district, and one of our leading merchants, will furnish the names to satisfy the curiosity of any one who may request him.

Adams County, including Quincy, gave Seymour and Blair 607 majority. Many of our most prudent and best-informed politicians are confident that Quincy will give Greeley and Brown 800 majority, and the county, outside of Quincy, more than 1,000 majority. That the gains in this county will be enormous, no truthful man at all posted can doubt. The Germans in this county are moving on the enemy's works, as they did at Sedan, in solid column,—no stragglers.

The Grant party outside of the office-holders and a few of General Grant's cotton partners during the rebellion, exhibit no vitality, no life, no enthusiasm. Verily the "bread and butter brigade" in this locality are readily recognized by their elongated visages. They are no doubt preparing to surrender.

From as extensive and intimate an acquaintance with the Democracy of this city and county as perhaps anyone, I can assure you that I have found but three in the city and county who refuse to vote for Greeley and Brown. There may possibly be others; but, if there are, they are very few,—not a score, in my judgment. Many are taking THE TRIBUNE, and cordially approve its course. "D—n the *Times*!" is the usual expression of its old friends who are not restrained by excessive religious deportment. J. H. RICHARDSON.

LIBERALISM AT DECATUR, ILL.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Greeley and Koerner Club of over 400 members was formed in this city to-night. Among the members of the Club are some of the most active and foremost men of the Republican party of 1868. Four-fifths of the German vote of this city are now outspoken Greeley and Koerner men. The Club was organized by the election of the Hon. Samuel F. Greer as President, and Vice Presidents for each voting District in the city.

After the organization of the Club, Colonel John S. Wolf, of Champaign County, addressed the meeting in an able and exhaustive speech of an hour and a half, being frequently applauded. His arraignment of the Grant dynasty at Washington (Long Branch) was severe. Greeley was honest and pure, in favor of Reform and Reconciliation. Under Greeley's administration, we should have a Civil Service Reform, with power to cast out devils. In a partisan sense, all Republicans could vote for him in preference to Grant. The latter had never been anything but a waif flying between parties, willing to be used by either. Greeley, long before the formation of the Republican party, had been laying the foundations upon which that structure was built, and had never dishonored that course. Moral character had ceased to be a virtue with those in control of the Grant party machinery. His renomination had been secured in some hocus-pocus manner, to the people unknown, and against the wishes of all the better portion of his own party. If we mean to vote for Grant for gratitude, the same plea could be made with the same propriety four years hence. Grant was not the only man of military record in the country. In the speaker's own Congressional District, the plea of gratitude was quite overlooked in the selection of the Grant candidate for Congress. In convention, the nominee had three rivals of military record, on whom were scars received in the defence of the country. Yet a gentleman who smelt the smoke of battle afar off, and who came into the convention with but four votes, managed in some manner—perhaps akin to that by which Grant himself got his renomination—to secure the nomination. The speaker said it was time that animosity should cease, and the North and South should stand face to face. We no longer required a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to guide this Israel in their political action. If Greeley was objectionable on account of going Jeff. Davis' bail, it would be remembered that Henry Wilson introduced in Congress a resolution to admit Davis to bail upon his own recognizance. If Grant had, in the four years past, wished to try Davis, he could have done so; and, if Davis had forfeited his bail, Mr. Greeley could have been called on to make the amount good. It was insisted that Horace Greeley was a hard pill to swallow; but he (the speaker) would rather swallow Greeley than be swallowed by Grant. So far as the swallowing was concerned, the supporters of Grant had become adepts. They had taken the charges of Sumner, the arraignments of Schurz, the accusations of Trumbull, and had succeeded in getting the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" about half way down, when his friends came to the rescue. They had swallowed about half the Chicago *Times*, and now proposed to swallow that portion of the Democratic party that would not swallow Greeley. Mr. Greeley would be wafted into the White House on the breezes of November, when carpet-bagger applicants would be informed that their master had gone to the races.

At the conclusion of Colonel Wolf's speech, the Hon. John R. Eden was called upon, and, in a few remarks, warned the people of the dangers threatening their liberties. Centralization in all its forms was the paramount question of the campaign. Civil Service Reform, important though it was, was of minor significance to the preservation of Republican institutions.

The Club adjourned at a late hour in the evening, enthusiastic, and determined that the ides of November shall bring good report from MACON.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Horticultural Meeting—Money in the Apple Orchard—Of Varieties—A Marketing—An Improved Mode of Managing the Potato Crop—Manuring—The Pigs—Turnips.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 3.

Last Saturday, the regular monthly meeting of the County Horticultural Society, was held at the house of Captain Howell. The attendance was not less than 150. The shade of apple-trees bending with fruit was a fitting place for the meeting. Far beyond, row on row, the orchard showed unmistakable signs of a rich harvest of fruit. The samples of fruit and vegetables presented by the members would have done great credit to a county-show, and were more than I have seen at some of them.

The subject was

MONEY IN THE ORCHARD.

Unfortunately, the regular essayist was not present, and the time was filled in with short speeches by the members. It was agreed that an orchard should have few varieties, making no attempt to get all the best,—say two or three of summer, and the same of autumn and of winter. A multiplicity of varieties led to confusion with the dealer and his customers, and it was better that each orchardist confine himself to a small list. An orchard of a hundred trees might have 2 Early Harvest, 4 Red Astrachan, 4 Sops of Wine, 2 Lowell, 2 Golden Sweet, 2 Fall Wine, 2 Rambo, 3 Snow, 4 Stonard, 25 Wine Sap, 25 Ben Davis, and 25 of Willow Twig.

Many other good apples were mentioned; among them Red June, Sweet June, Spice Sweet, Red Quarrendon, Duchess of Oldenberg, Summer Rose, Maiden's Blush, Porter, Vandever Pippin, Smith's Cider, Minkler, and many others that had warm friends; and yet all appeared to concur in the opinion that it was better to select a few of the best, rather than attempt to plant all of them.

OF MARKETING.

Another thing in which there did not appear to be any difference of opinion was, that fruit for market should be hand-picked, and only the best sent to market. The damaged apples make good vinegar, and the small-sized sound fruit should be sent to the cider mill. In this way there is money in the orchard, while, under the system of shaking off the fruit, and putting it in bulk in a common wagon, it was on a level with corn-culture, or ordinary farm-crops. In a well-cultivated orchard of good, marketable varieties, about two-thirds of the apples are fit for the market. One orchardist had sent 100 bushels of Red Astrachans forward, and had as many more. They had averaged, at the orchard, 75 cents per bushel, exclusive of the packages. He had about 40 trees, that had been planted from 10 to 14 years. This variety, it was stated, was not an early-bearer, but, on attaining size, produced good crops. The same party spoke highly of the Sops of Wine, which, he said, came next in order of ripening, and, on the whole, was more profitable, as the trees produced much younger, and better annual crops. The early harvest is the first to go to market, but it is not a constant bearer, and the profits are not so large. It is one of the most widely-disseminated and popular varieties, and yet must give place to the two previously named in an orchard for market.

In an orchard set 24 by 24 feet, we have 75 trees. We will suppose 40 of them to bear annual crops. We may expect the average crop to be 200 bushels to the acre. We can thus see that, if we have good, marketable varieties, the orchard ought to pay a good, round profit; but this will depend upon the care given it. It was remarked that apple-trees in blue grass gave small fruit, and that the trees appeared to be short-lived.

All farmers are not good orchardists, for the reason that they have no taste for the business; but there are always a fair proportion who like the business, and these men are vastly benefited by these meetings; for there is much to learn, and the changing conditions of the market must have attention. Then, the manner of managing a Western orchard is, in some respects, peculiar. One farmer reported that, of a few trees, he had 15 bushels blown off in one storm; while his neighbor, who had shelter-belts about his orchard, experienced no loss. These apples would not sell, and he had taken them to the cider-mill for vinegar.

After the regular business, General Charley Black addressed the meeting on the relation of rural occupations to the well-being of the business and professional masses. Our business and professional men yearn for rural life, in which to close out their days. This was patent to all history, as was another fact: that our more active and useful men, of all classes, come from the farm, where hard labor made them strong, and where communion with Nature keeps their thoughts pure. The active brain-life of the cities wears man out in a few generations, and he must go back to the farm to bring back that strength of constitutional vigor so essential to success. It was this constant love of Nature that led man to seek a country life,—a life of toil, yet a life of pleasure, for it brought with it sound health that made life enjoyable. The farmer now occupied a different status in the machinery of a nation to what he did in the past, for he is now educated and well advised of the progress of events, and takes an active part in them. Truly had it not been said that the common schools were the bulwarks of national power and national greatness, but they were more than this; for those schools make the farmers really the conservators of political power, not as a voting mob, but as an educated and intelligent people.

Lunch was served, for which event all appeared to have good appetites; for spring chickens, fresh rolls, good coffee, and three or four kinds of cake, were the materials to be operated upon. Such gatherings make pleasant the pathway of rural life.

THE MANAGEMENT OF POTATOES.

"Few men know how to grow early potatoes," said B., in a conversation among a small coterie of farmers. "I have grown potatoes for forty years, and always have them early," said N. "Not so very early, after all," responded B. "The fact is," said he, "we, as farmers, know little of the luxury of early potatoes. A few market-gardeners do better, and yet the great mass of these men are not in advance of us, simply from the fact that they study less. As a general rule, they are not a reading people, and their skill comes more from practice than from a careful examination of the conditions that are essential to success." "Just please tell us, Mr. B., how this thing is done," said a half-dozen in chorus. "Well, I will make you a little speech on the occasion. In the first place, we plant too late." "That's so," said F. "But," suggested P., "there is the early frost that will kill the plants." "Please don't interrupt me, gentlemen, and I will let you into a secret that shall be money in your pocket, for you may steal a march of two weeks on your neighbors, and make a good thing out of the early market. In the first place, you must put your Early Rose or Early York in a warm, well-lighted room, a month in advance of planting, that they may sprout. This will give them full developed eyes for the planting. In the next place, stable-manure is a good thing for this crop. Spread at least twenty-two horse-loads to the acre. You are then ready for planting. The potatoes are to be cut to single eyes." "Better plant whole potatoes; it is this cutting and whittling that takes the life out of this plant," chimed in R. "Not a bit of it; each eye is a distinct bud, and capable of forming, or is the embryo of, a new plant. If you plant whole potatoes, part of those buds are smothered out, or so crowded that they are not developed; but, in this case, the warmth and light bring out those buds in a most vigorous manner, and each eye is plump, and will make a strong plant. We are now ready for planting, and put our subsoil attachment to a twelve-inch plow, and have the plow set so as to cut a furrow two inches deep. The attachment, which runs five inches deeper, will hold the share in place, so that you can turn this light furrow. You strike out two lands, and have your seed in baskets, at the proper intervals for the dropper, who drops the eyes at eight or ten inches distance in the furrow, and which you cover with this two-inch furrow, and which, at the same time covers the manure. The planting is done in each third furrow, which makes the rows three feet apart. We have two lands, making four open furrows. This is to accommodate the dropper, who ought to drop two acres a day, and just what a good team will plow and do the work as it should be.

This planting may be done in March, or so soon as the frost is out of the ground. In a few days, the whole surface is to be harrowed, and, if there is delay in coming up, or heavy rains follow, the harrowing should be repeated as often as occasion may require. The harrowing pulverizes the soil, admits air and heat, and thus assists to warm up the soil. After the potatoes are two or three inches above ground, hill them with a riding or walking cultivator, turning the earth to them, so as to nearly or quite cover the tops, but without changing their upright position. When they are again out an inch or two, if the weather proves frosty, another slight covering will protect them; and, by the time the danger of frost is over, your potatoes will have surprised you with their rank growth. Stir the surface at least once a week until in bloom, and after that, between the rows, but do not disturb the hills. This is all, and will insure early potatoes,—at least two weeks in advance of the usual crop of early planting. Don't use too much manure, or it will burn the crop. Better use too little than too much. Keep the secret, gentlemen, and make money out of the early crop."

"Well," said R., "that is sensible, and the best feature that I have heard on this subject, and makes it perfectly clear to my mind. But one thing more: Will those early potatoes keep well through the summer for seed? I have heard a deal of complaint on that score." "Plant for seed in the middle of June, and you will have no trouble."

It is easy to have early potatoes. The man at Cobden has early potatoes, so does the man at Mattoon, Effingham, Champaign, Chicago and at Eagle Harbor; but one after another the first are on the table, before the latter are in the furrow, and the railroads distribute them cheaply. Two weeks is an object even at Cobden, where the strawberry is ripe the 1st day of May. Here we can have potatoes for market from the 1st to the 15th of June—full as early as our friends at Centralia usually do under the present system.

Another fact has been demonstrated: that sweet corn and many garden vegetables can be advanced by similar treatment.

It might be said that this advice is not timely; but we can see that it is, for it is the days of new potatoes, and we have wished that their coming had not been so tardy. We may cut this out and paste it into the scrapbook, ready for the next planting of early maturing potatoes. We have seen the necessity

OF MANURING.

The difficulties in manuring such crops as corn and potatoes in the spring are on account of the soft ground for hauling, and the want of time,—two difficulties not to be set aside. To remedy this, we must haul out our manure during the winter, and spread it at once. In the west part of Cook and east part of DuPage Counties is a large settlement of Germans. These thrifty farmers have large barns and warm stables for their stock, and every load of manure is hauled out in winter, or nearly as fast as it is ready to go to the field. These people grow fine crops and have fine dairies, and the foundation of their success is the manner of using the manure of the farm. In some respects they are not pattern farmers, but, in this,—in putting manure on their fields in winter,—they put money in their pockets in summer. These farmers supply the city with hundreds of bushels of potatoes daily, and have made fortunes out of this one crop. No manure, no potatoes, at least on old land; but, with it, you can have an annual crop on the same land. I have had some fifteen crops from the same garden-spots, and the crops have all been good. In two respects, at least, this plan of managing the crop is new; the use of the subsoil plow in planting, as it allows of a light covering, which is desirable, and then it does not bury the manure too deeply; in fact, it is so near the surface that its plant-food is at once available. Then the covering of the plant to keep from frost, giving them strong roots, is of value. On a few rows or parts of rows, was applied a top-dressing of material from the earth-closet, which much increased this yield.

To grow potatoes south of 40 degrees of latitude requires some skill as well as a knowledge of the habits of the plant. If we will use manure, and plant early, so that the crop may have the advantage of the spring rains and low temperature, we will seldom fail of a beautiful crop of early potatoes for market; and, as these usually pay the best, we can well afford to give them the proper attention.

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues wet,—not heavy, soaking rain, but a lively afternoon shower, after the manner of the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains. These showers gather and dash down on us with an ease and a sprightliness that are astonishing. The wheat and oats are seriously injured, while corn, potatoes, and grass are making wonderful growth. Apples are doing well, but show symptoms of the rot; as do plums, and we may fear for the grapes. With all this outlook of bad harvest-weather, we shall make a full average crop, and the country has no real cause of complaint, for these things must be, and it is not wise to grumble and fret at the changes of the weather, but show the part of good farmers in suiting ourselves to its varied changes. Last year we had drouth, and the grumblers grumbled, for their mode of tillage did not accord with it. Now we have too much rain to suit them, and they grumble again. These men should sell out, and go to Colorado or New Mexico, where irrigation does not depend so much on the clouds, and where the water supply is subject to the farmer's skill, and they can order water to their crops at their good pleasure. I sometimes think that this world was made to suit the whims of all men, if they would but drop into the proper place. How much progress have we made since Joseph had charge of the water-supply of Egypt, and the Judges of Israel planned the irrigating channels of the Nile and plains of Palestine? Not so much as we may imagine.

THE PIGS.

Now is the time to feed the pigs. First clear your garden of all weeds, which they will eat with a grunt of thanks; and, in the next place, cut up the corn and feed them all they will eat, with a small quantity of old corn. This will make cheap pork, and pay for the extra labor. Pork is very low, and so is corn; but that is no reason why the pigs should not be pushed forward while the weather is warm, for frosty nights and cold, autumn rain-storms do not aid in pork-making.

The season is favorable for a crop of turnips, and the best for this purpose is the purple-top strop-leaf. RURAL.

STORY-TELLING IN RUSSIA.

Scenes Around the National Tea-Urn.

A writer in *All the Year Round* narrates his adventures in Central Russia under the title of "Round the Tea-Urn." He says:

To the poor Mujik everything beyond the narrow circle of his daily wants and occupations is a hopeless blank. His own country is as strange to him as the deserts of Central Africa. Moscow and St. Petersburg are mere names, vaguely suggesting a dim idea of vast and shadowy grandeur countless leagues away. Upon everything without the frontier of Holy Russia he looks with the same mysterious awe with which the Greek and the Roman regarded that unknown waste of waters which rolled beyond the Pillars of Hercules. In a word, the influence of Western civilization (despite the fanfaronades of Russian optimists) has hitherto merely tickled over the surface of the great empire; the mass is still to be penetrated. When I stood, five months ago, upon the verge of the plain of Jericho, and watched the black swirl of the Jordan rushing headlong into the pulseless crystals of the Dead Sea, I looked upon a perfect symbol of the two great divisions of the European family. The energy of the Teutonic races flows like a strong current, turbid, perhaps violent, overbearing, dark with war and revolution, but still fertilizing, full of life, forever moving onward. The Slavonian world lies like a tideless lake, fenced in on every side—vast, deep, beautiful to look upon, but inert and useless as a buried treasure. That their common work may be done, the two must thoroughly amalgamate; but the time for such fusions is not yet.

"And is Arabia, too, a country of unbelievers?" asks Petroff, as I pause in my recital.

"Yes, they're all Mahometans down there," answer I, "and a queer looking set they are, too—long, lean, brown fellows, with nothing on but cotton drawers and white skull-caps, and every other man an eye out with the sand and the flies. But they've got a splendid climate, for all that; fine weather all day long, and—no winter."

At this terrible announcement, thrown in by me out of malice prepense, the whole circle exchange glances of horror.

"No winter!" exclaimed old Bikoff, the watchman, to whose deep tones the loss of his nose adds a double solemnity; "how the devil do they manage to live, then? Well, it's God's judgment upon them, the accursed heathens—they don't deserve to have a winter."

"Ah, Sergei Mikhailovitch!" whispers Missoff, "don't you see that the bairn's making fun of us? No winter! why the thing's impossible."

I assert my prerogative as Chairman by calling upon our entertainer for a song.

"I'm no singer," answers the founder of the feast; "but here's my brother-in-law will do it for you. Vaskar, my lad, give us that song you learned up at Peter (St. Petersburg) in the carnival time."

And Petroff, nothing loth, clears his throat, and trolls out in a deep, and not unmusical voice, the bold, dashing, ungallant song which Lermontoff has made familiar to every reading man in Russia:

THE CIRCASSIAN'S COUNSEL.

Maidens throng our halls, I wot,
Starry night in their eyes;
Life with them—an envied lot!
But our freedom more we prize.
CHORUS—Wed not, wed thee not, good youth,
Well my counsel heed!
Here is gold for thee good youth,
Buy thyself a steed!

He who takes himself a wife
Ill hath chosen, wretch forlorn!
Never rides he to the strife,
Why? because his spouse would mourn!
Wed not, &c.

Fair and false are women all,
Gold will buy the spouses twain;
He who trusts in them shall fall,
But a steed is priceless gain!
Wed not, &c.

He betrays not—thy good steed!
Flood nor fire with him we fear;
Like the desert blast, his speed
Makes the farthest distance near.
Wed not, &c.

It would startle a stranger to observe with what skill these rough fellows, not one of whom can write his own name, or read it when written, take up their several parts in the chorus, and what a mellow volume of sound they pour forth; but through all the grand swell of the refrain runs that weird undercurrent of melancholy which is characteristic of all Russian music—the wail of an oppressed people, sending up its unspoken prayers, age after age, to the God and Father of all.

—Steel has been made in Pittsburgh which stands a test of 240,000 pounds to the square inch.

HYDE PARK AFFAIRS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees—The Transaction of a Large Volume of Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon.

Bills and pay rolls to the amount of $1,276.29 were approved and ordered to be paid.

The pay of the police was increased to $125 per month to the Captain and $80 to patrolmen, they to furnish their own uniforms.

Wentworth's plat of subdivision of Lot 4, of Block 1, of Saltonstall & Russell's subdivision of the n ½ of n e ¼ of Section 3, 38, 14, was amended, making Cottage Grove avenue 100 feet wide, and was then approved.

Saloon licenses at $30 each were granted to Thomas Griffin, F. Benner and John T. Ritchie. Petitions for saloon licenses were presented from John Linick, Charles McGraw, Hugo Guth, Karl Mechaels, Thomas Doyle, Thomas McDermott, George Rier, Peter Schlund and Robert E. Little, and severally referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The monthly report of Justice Sampson of 53 town cases tried before him in July, was accepted and placed on file.

The report of Captain Binford showed 74 arrests in July of 34 Americans, 9 Germans, 4 Swedes, 4 English, 3 Scotch, 7 Africans, 8 French, 11 Irish, 1 Swiss, from Chicago 63, Town of Lake 4, Ohio 5, Hyde Park 3, for bathing in the Lake 33, breaking the peace 11, drunk 5, profanity 2, shooting Sunday 2, depositing filth 7. Fines assessed $493; Collected $432.

It was resolved to lay a sewer connection from the Jail to the Oak street sewer; to issue to Beatty & Barker a warrant for $1,194 on account of Fifty-first street sewer; to clean out ditch on State street from Forty-seventh to Sixty-fourth street; to put culverts at the intersection of Fiftieth street with State, Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet avenues; at Prairie and Fifty-first; at State and Wabash with Forty-second street; at Wabash avenue and Forty-first street; at Kankakee avenue and Sixty-third street, and at Stony Island and South Chicago avenues. Also to remit and refund a $50 fine to William Lyon, who sinned in depositing filth through ignorance; also that the Committee on Special Assessments report what improvements are ready to put under contract; also that Superintendent advertise for proposals to build sidewalks on Indiana avenue and Forty-[illegible] street.

Petitions were presented from residents for the appointment of Thomas Meehan as policeman between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets and State street and Open Parkway. From C. B. Nelson and twenty-one others, to have the cattle ordinance repealed in the district south of Fifty-fifth street. From D. W. Gammon, for contract to furnish a pier with inside sewer at Fifty-first street; 100 feet long, 14 feet wide, 3 feet above water, at $12 per foot lineal measure. From G. C. Sampson, J. P., for office room in the Town Hall. From Dobson & Rhodes, for the office of Town Surveyors; all of which, together with a number of bills and pay-rolls, were referred to the Standing Committees.

The following assessment rolls came up for confirmation and were confirmed: For stoning Prairie avenue from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street, $28,000; for stoning Wabash avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third street, $36,000.

The Clerk reported that the new law required the posting of five notices of the special election to be held on the 10th inst., on the question of village organization; he had posted ten, and had sent four others by mail for public information.

The artesian well at Kenwood was discussed: it is down 1,250 feet, gives out 420 gallons per minute, with a pressure of 19 pounds to the inch, and which rises 32 feet in a small pipe one-half mile distant.

The subject of a thorough drainage of the prairie basin next east and north of Englewood, was ventilated. It is understood that, if done soon, extensive improvements will be made, and permanent residences will be erected by wealthy men.

A meeting of the Committee on Public Information, in regard to village organization under the new law, is called for this evening, at the Town Hall.

The Board stands adjourned to Tuesday, Aug. 13, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Large Meeting of Irish Nationalists Yesterday Afternoon—Stirring Address by General John O'Neill and Other Speakers.

In response to a call issued by the Union Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, a large meeting of Irish Nationalists took place yesterday afternoon in Hoerber's Hall, on Twelfth street. At 4:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Centre of the Circle, Mr. Kensley. He introduced Mr. Sullivan, who stated the object of the meeting. Mr. S. briefly adverted to the fact of the Circle being in existence for more than a year, and of its not being generally known to outsiders, because of its not coming before the public, and that the present call was issued to give Irishmen who have been Fenians in other parts of the country, and who may be here now, assisting to rebuild Chicago, an opportunity of connecting themselves with the Union Circle, or of joining a club of the Irish Confederation, lately established at Bridgeport. He and Mr. Walsh—who addressed the meeting also—impressed on the audience that it was the duty of men who profess to be Irish Nationalists, that they should connect themselves with either one or the other of the organizations, as both were working harmoniously for the same cause, *i. e.*, Ireland's regeneration.

Mr. A. Fitzpatrick, the Secretary of the Confederate Club, followed in the same strain, and in a few well-chosen remarks pointed out the necessity for organization. After Mr. Fitzpatrick's remarks, General John O'Neill was called on to address the meeting, and in response to the urgent demands from all parts of the hall, the General came forward, and, after stating that he was merely a traveller, and on his way through our city, saw the call, and was glad to perceive by it, that Chicago—once the great stronghold of Fenianism—was about to resume work in Ireland's cause. The General strongly advised the necessity of action. He recounted the concessions made to Ireland through the Fenian pressure; the disestablishment of that badge of conquest—the Established Church—the Tenant-Right Law, &c., and remarked that the English Minister who attempted to force any of those measures on the English people a few years ago, would be compelled to wade through rivers of blood before he could accomplish what Mr. W. E. Gladstone got the English and Scotch to consent to through fears of Fenianism. He forcibly alluded to Grattan and the volunteers of 1782, and conclusively proved that nothing in the shape of justice was ever yet done for Ireland for the English Government only what was wrung from their fears, hence the great necessity for organization. The General eloquently defined Fenianism. William Tell, William Wallace, and George Washington were Fenians, and in short, all men who resisted tyranny were Fenians.

When the General's address was concluded, the Chairman requested the gentlemen present, who were desirous of joining the Union Circle or the O'Donovan Rossa Club, to remain till the meeting was over and record their names. At the time our reporter left, there were several stalwart men around the Secretary's desk having their names enrolled.

The meeting was very orderly, and the best of good feeling seemed to be actuating those present.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Cook County Central Committee of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Party—It Meets To-morrow Night at the Sherman House.

THE LIBERAL COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Central Committee of the Democratic and Liberal Republican party, for the County of Cook, charged with the duty of conducting the campaign:

C. H. McCormick,
L. B. Otis,
D. A. Gage,
Murry Nelson,
Wm. F. Coolbaugh,
Chas. H. Holden,
Murray F. Tuley,
John Wentworth,
Horace White,
Daniel Cameron,
W. J. Onahan,
J. C. Richberg,
H. Carter,
E. F. Runyan,
Theo. Schintz,
W. G. McKindley,
Geo. W. Barnard,
S. S. Gardner,
St. Clair Sutherland,
Albert Michelson,
John Garrick,
C. F. Peterson,
M. W. Fuller,
C. L. Woodman,
George Sherwood,
O. L. Mann,
Frank Silverman,
W. K. Sullivan,
Patrick Rafferty,
Paul H. Dennis,
Thos. Brennan,
F. H. Winston,
Willard Woodard,
Hugh Maher,
Elliot Anthony,
Michael Keeley,
C. T. Hotchkiss,
David S. Hammond,
B. G. Caulfield,
Thomas Lonergan,
Redmond Prindiville,
Wm. B. Snowhook,
Alex. F. Stevenson,
E. M. Lowenthal,
Peter Roffinot,
Herman Lieb,
Henry Acton,
F. T. Sherman,
J. H. McAvoy,
Thos. Courtney,
John Comiskey,
G. A. Meech,
Frank Fairman,
Ernst Schmidt,
D. C. Skelly,
H. S. Rexford,
George Strong,
Francis Edwards,
David Schoen,
Richard Michaelis,
W. C. McClure,
H. G. Miller.

A meeting of the Committee will be held at the Sherman House, Tuesday evening, August 6, at 8 o'clock.
L. B. OTIS,
Temporary Chairman.
DANIEL CAMERON, Temporary Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD LIBERAL.

An adjourned meeting of the Eleventh Ward Greeley Liberals will be held at the office of Dr. Harcourt, No. 144 North Morgan street, to-morrow evening, in order to complete its organization and transact business of general interest to the Ward.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE KINGSBURY ESTATE AGAIN.

The Kingsbury estate has been for several years presenting itself in court for the settlement of knotty questions. It started out with the legal title to the whole property in a baby and two widows to be endowed. Each of these got their rights comfortably settled, when Mrs. Buckner remembered that she had a considerable interest in the distribution, and that the endowment of her sister-in-law included a little too much realty. She and her husband submitted their claims to the court of last resort and took back the share of the property, which, upon the eve of the rebellion, they had transferred to the loyal brother. Another question is now up. In the course of the management of the estate by Ambrose Burnside, of Rhode Island, he, through negligence or oversight, although the income was sufficient to that end, omitted to pay with becoming regularity the interest on a certain trust deed held by a Miss Spencer of Connecticut. The result was the sale of a considerable piece of property. When Colonel Latrobe of Baltimore succeeded to the custody of affairs, he set about to remedy this error of his predecessor. He negotiated with Miss Spencer, and at last he repurchased the property which she had acquired under the foreclosure of the trust deed, conditioned, however, by her, that on no account should Simon A. Buckner, then a General in the rebel army, ever in any way receive or acquire any benefit by reason of her conveyance. This condition she considered equivalent to money, for she only received the actual sum paid, interest, costs, and expenses, by her disbursed. The validity of this condition as to Buckner came up now before Chief Justice Williams in this Court. The Court found that the purchase by Latrobe from Miss Spencer was, in fact, a redemption, and that such redemption or condition could not apply, for by the redemption the title passed back in trust, and to that trust the Buckners were a party, as has been decided by the Supreme Court as to the whole estate.

TO RESTORE A JUDGMENT.

John and Joshua Wood, of Quincy, proceed to restore the record of a judgment against Francis A. Hoffman for $9,062.84 and costs, a judgment rendered upon verdict of a jury upon which execution issued in June, 1864, but which remains wholly unsatisfied.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Loyal H. Bigelow against Charles A. Gregory and others, composing the firm of the Warfield Cold Water Soap Company by which demand is made for $2,800.

SUPERIOR COURT.

RAILROAD MATTER—COMPENSATION.

A bill was filed by Julius Breidt against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company. The complainant was the owner in fee of the east half of the north half of the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 35, 40, N. R. 13 east 3, seeking to restrain the company from constructing or operating its railroad in front of his premises or on them until after payment of compensatory damages to the property. It is claimed that the operation of the road will render complainant's property unmarketable.

RIVERSIDE.

The Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company commenced an action of assumpsit against the corporators of the Riverside Hotel Company, demanding $5,000.

Eli F. Hollister & Co., did likewise to the same parties, demanding $12,000.

TO REMOVE A CLOUD.

A bill was filed by Cyrus H. McCormick against Samuel J. and Henry W. Walker and others, to remove a cloud from complainant's asserted title to part of the west half of the east half of the west half of the south west quarter of section 30, 39, N. R. 14 east, north of the west branch of the south branch of the Chicago River, five acres, and the south-west quarter of Block 8, Laughton's subdivision of the west half of north-west quarter of the same section. The cloud consists of an agreement of John Harvey, an alleged squatter, and his wife, to convey to Robert H. Forrester a part of the northwest quarter.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Commencing on Monday, the United States Circuit and Districts will not sit to hear litigated motions until the usual vacation has passed. One or both the Judges will be present continuously, and any cause which the counsel by agreement call up will be heard.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Drowned in the Lake.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon two young Germans, named Joseph Altman and Andrew Kreiger, employed in [illegible] soda water manufactory, situated in the North Division, were drowned in the lake, at the foot of Division street, while watering horses. It is the custom of persons living near the lake who own horses to take the animals down to the water almost every morning, but especially on Sunday, and give them a thorough washing by riding them out until the water covers their backs. This depth is reached at different distances from the beach, in some places at one hundred feet and in others at two hundred. Altman and Kreiger ventured out close to the North avenue pier, and continued on for over two hundred feet without reaching the desired depth. They were closely watched by men working on the pier, several of whom prophesied that they would suddenly drop off the sand bar upon which their horses were walking and find themselves in deep water and difficulty. It turned out just as the workmen anticipated, for suddenly the horses were observed struggling and dashing about beyond their depth, and the voices of the riders crying out for assistance could be plainly heard. A yawl-boat was procured and quickly manned by men who used every possible exertion to reach the imperilled youths in time to save them. They failed in this, however, as both Altman and Kreiger were unseated by the violent movements of the horses, and drowned beneath their feet, while the boat was still one hundred feet away. The animals were saved with great difficulty, and in about an hour after the accident occurred the body of Altman was discovered and taken to his late residence, No. 55 Siegel street. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered by the jury. Kreiger resided at No. 53 Siegel street. His body had not been found at a late hour last evening.

Ellsworth's Monument.

The publication of Eli Perkins' letter to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and which was reproduced in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, relative to the fact that no monument has been erected at the grave of Colonel Ellsworth, has had the effect to set on foot a movement toward that end, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the *Saratogian*, of July 31:

"While Ellsworth's fame is national, we take a local pride in his name for the reason that he was a native of Saratoga County, where his boyhood was spent and where his aged parents still reside. His body is buried at Mechanicville, with no monument over it but a flagstaff. An effort has been made to rear a modest stone that should commemorate the act of the young hero, and to further the project we publish the annexed copy of a subscription paper that has been placed in our hands, with the request that all persons desirous of contributing will send their names to the *Saratogian*. The paper was handed us by Marshal Dann, who, it will be seen, is duly authorized to act:

"'Our friend, Marshal Dann, ex-Collector of Customs at Champlain District, N. Y., has our entire approval and sanction in receiving any contributions our friends are disposed to make toward the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of our son, Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth.

"'E. D. ELLSWORTH,
"'PHEBE ELLSWORTH,
"'Father and Mother of Colonel Ellsworth.
"'MECHANICVILLE, July 20, 1872.'

"'We, the undersigned, cheerfully contribute the sums set opposite our names for the purpose of erecting a monument at Mechanicville, Saratoga County, N. Y., to the memory of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth:

J. R. Pellows, New York	$100
General Bullard, Troy	25
T. G. Younglove, Saratoga County	25
George S. Batcheller, Saratoga County	20
Wm. H. McCaffrey	10
D. Fish, Lansingburgh	10
Mrs. Dr. Newman, Washington	10
D. DeGroff, New York	5
Mrs. P. Main, New York	5

Mrs. Snook's Condition.

The doctors in attendance upon Mrs. Snooks, the woman who was injured in the head by a hatchet in the hands of a man named Hull, while endeavoring to dissuade him from maltreating his wife and family, on Saturday evening,—a full report of which was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE,—having carefully examined the wound, have given their opinion in the case. It seems that the injury is not so serious as was at first anticipated, and that Mrs. Snooks, though still very weak, will be able to appear in court this morning and prosecute her savage assailant. Since the arrest of Hull, William Snooks and Richard Burns, the man who seized him after he struck Mrs. Snooks, and who, in the effort to wrest the axe from him, cut him with it in the forehead, were taken into custody yesterday, though the reason for this action on the part of the police authorities does not appear. From what can be learned, the two men did nothing except interpose to save defenseless women from the abuse of a drunken ruffian. He is as much responsible for the slight cut in his forehead as they are because he struggled wildly to retain possession of the axe when they sought to take it away from him, and would probably have seriously wounded both of them had they been foolish enough to allow him to keep it. Justice Banyon will inquire into the matter to-day, and if Snooks and Burns have offended the law in nothing more than what has been stated, he will undoubtedly discharge them.

Who Was to Blame?

There are several different stories told about the conduct of certain police officers of the Madison Street Station, who undertook to disperse a crowd which had assembled on Halsted street, near the Academy of Music, at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of a fight between two Germans in a neighboring lager beer saloon. It is stated by some that one or two of the policemen were muchmore intoxicated than the men who were quarreling, and that they needlessly interfered with respectable citizens who were in no way connected with the row, but whose curiosity impelled them to stand upon the street and make inquiries of their neighbors. Others claim that one of the officers, who did not have a star upon his breast, when asked for the badge by a young man whom he was rudely pushing away, answered him with a violent kick in an extremely sensitive part of the body. It is also asserted that there was no necessity for the firing of revolvers by the officers, as the crowd was very peaceable and altogether unwilling to interfere with them in the discharge of their duty. The officers, on the contrary, claim that stones were thrown at them, and that attempts were made to enter the saloon where the fighting was going on against their wishes. The officers in charge of the Madison Street Station should inquire into this matter, and, if their subordinates are guilty or guiltless, make the fact known.

A Warning to Loafers.

One of a crowd of loafers which nightly haunts the corners of Lake and Union streets met with a just reproof last evening, and one which should be a warning to those blackguards who derive amusement from insulting respectable ladies. About 9 o'clock last evening a young man named John S. Montgomery, employed in the hardware store of Craig & Bros., while passing the above corner with two or three young ladies, was stopped by a number of men and grossly insulted. One of the crowd, a loaferish-looking individual, named Sullivan, attempted to stop the young lady nearest to him, and, when she repulsed him, referred to her in anything but gentlemanly terms. Montgomery sent the girls along, and called for the police. The response was not prompt, and meanwhile Sullivan assaulted him, and placed him in such a position that he could neither retreat or advance. He accordingly drew a pocket-knife and stabbed the rowdy in the right breast, more to frighten than to hurt him. It happened, however, that the blade penetrated Sullivan's clothing, and inflicted a slight flesh wound, which, according to Dr. McCarthy, will soon heal up. Montgomery did not leave the scene of the affray, and when the officers came he and Sullivan were taken into custody.

Corner-Stone Laying.

Yesterday morning the corner-stone of the new edifice of the Swedish Lutheran Immanuel's Church, on Sedgwick street, was laid with appropriate religious services. Rev. Dr. Hasselquist, President of Augustana College and Seminary, Paxton, Ill., delivered a discourse in Swedish, on Isaiah liv.: 11-13, after which the corner-stone was laid by Rev. E. Carlson, the pastor. Rev. Professor Beck, from the same institution, delivered a discourse in the English language, closing with an appeal for aid to rebuild this house of God. The pastor then read an interesting historical sketch of the organization, growth, losses, etc., of the congregation, during the reading of which a subscription and collection were taken. This congregation, which was organized eighteen years ago, with a few Swedish immigrants, had grown to be one of the largest Protestant congregations in the city. It consisted of 1,270 communicant members. Of 340 families embraced in this communion, 320 were made houseless and reduced to poverty. They have nevertheless commenced to re-erect their church building, which is 65 by 115 feet in size, and will have sittings for 1,500 persons. A very large audience of our Scandinavian friends assembled, and attended devoutly on the services.

Double Trouble.

Evidently the lucky star of John Nisbett has not shone with great brilliancy during the past two evenings. John dispenses lager beer at the northeast corner of Clark and Polk streets. On Saturday evening he and his wife fought with such desperation in the saloon that the police were obliged to interfere and arrest both. Yesterday, a little boy of about 12 years, was left in charge of the saloon. True to the teachings of his parents, he opened the place early yesterday morning, and did a fair business during the day. Toward evening a rough crowd assembled in the bar. Finding that there was no one around except the little boy, they assaulted him, broke all the liquor bottles, spilled all the lager beer, stole all the money, and decamped, leaving the youthful bar-tender half dead with fright. During the excitement a retail dry goods store in the neighborhood was broken into and robbed of a large quantity of goods. Young Nisbell ran down to the Harrison Street Station, where his parents were confined and reported the loss. Officers were sent out in search for the ruffians, but no arrests had been made at a late hour.

A "Batting Error."

The corner of Fourteenth and Clark streets, which has always borne the reputation of being an unusually disorderly locality, was the scene of an exciting combat between an old man and a woman, named Mrs. Statler and James Miller, on Saturday night. The affray, though likely to result fatally, originated from such trifling causes that it is almost impossible to give a detailed account of it. It appears, however, that the parties first engaged in a war of words, in which, strange as it may seem, the man was the victor. The woman, however, rather than acknowledge defeat, seized a base ball club, and struck Miller with it. He then wrested it from her, and in the excitement of the moment brought it down with terrible force upon her right side, crushing in three ribs, and otherwise injuring her internally. He was arrested immediately afterward by officers belonging to the Twenty-second Street Sub-Station. The doctors attending the woman fear that her injuries may prove fatal.

Everything.

A member of the Pinkerton Preventive Police force, whose name could not be ascertained, was foolish enough to fall into the [illegible] building on Lake street and State, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was so seriously hurt that he had to be taken home in a wagon.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 9 a. m., 78; 10 a. m., 83; 11 a. m., 81; 12 m., 83; 1 p. m., 85; 2 p. m., 85; 3 p. m., 88;—in the shade. At 2 p. m., the mercury indicated 101 degrees in the sun.

—The bed-room of Mr. H. D. Nichols, a boarder at No. 647 State street, was visited by an unknown person during the absence of the regular occupant, on Saturday night. The consequence is that Nichols had to drop into the Police Headquarters yesterday and report the mysterious disappearance of $125 in money, clothing and jewelry.

—The North Division has been the abiding place of nearly all the mad dogs of the season. Several were killed there during the month of July, and yesterday another was added to the fatal list. Sergeant John Bans' revolver did the business for the foaming brute at the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street. It is thought that no person was bitten by it.

—The wholesale liquor house of James Evans, No. 198 East Madison street, was broken into some time during Saturday night, and robbed of a few dollars in money, and a quantity of cigars and liquors. The residence of Mr. B. Schuner, No. 1331 Wabash avenue, was also entered by thieves on Saturday night, and a lot of valuable wearing apparel is missing.

—Last evening there was a special service in the First Baptist Church, in recognition of the consolidation of the Indiana Avenue Baptist Church with the First Church. The pastor of the latter delivered an eloquent sermon on the Unity of the Church, and was assisted by Rev. Dr. Pattison in conducting the regular religious services. At the conclusion of the services, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. There were over five hundred persons present.

—Mr. Thomas Lord, for many years connected with the Sherman House as clerk and cashier, in which position he has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people," travellers and others, leaves the city this morning on his first vacation, to be absent several weeks. There are a great many people who will regret Tom's absence, even for a day, for he is really one of the finest fellows in the hotel business. After seeing the sights at Buffalo during the present week, he will dutifully drop down to Delaware and call upon the old folks.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

N. S. Bouton & Co., will close their plow works in Naperville, on the 1st of October, and transfer the business to Chicago.

—James Breckenridge, passenger conductor on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road, has been promoted to General Road-Master of the entire line.

—It is reported that Sagetown has received the signatures of the majority of legal voters of Henderson County, praying the County Court to order an election next November, to decide upon the question of the re-location of the county seat.

—The Republicans of Henderson County have nominated Jefferson Jenings for Attorney, Harry McAllister for Clerk of Circuit Court, George Bell for Sheriff, and W. M. Smith for Coroner.

—The Postmaster of Rock Island has received instructions from the department at Washington to accept the proposition of Mitchell & Lynde for the erection of a new Post Office building.

—The people of Amboy are very indignant at the turn matters have recently taken with reference to the completion and ownership of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy corporation.

—Travelling to Chicago last Wednesday we counted over 100 women at work in the fields binding grain. The were principally between the Junction and Chicago, where the Germans predominate.—*Sycamore Republican*.

—The two political parties in Clinton, De Witt County, have united in erecting a speakers' stand in the Court House Park.

—It was rumored on the streets, yesterday, that Mr. James Clark, Timber Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, had been assassinated near Thebes, Wednesday night.—*Cairo Bulletin*.

—John Delaney was fined $100, at Springfield, last week, for whipping his wife.

—A new paper, to be called the *Bureau County Tribune*, is to be started at Princeton, devoted to the Liberal cause. W. H. Messenkop, Esq., is to be owner and editor.

—M. H. Cloud, of Paxton, has been appointed Attorney of Ford County.

—Richard Gregg has sold a half-interest in his distillery at Peoria to H. & . Schwabacher and the Woolner Brothers. The price paid was $20,000.

—The trade in flour, at Cairo, aggregated 354,598 barrels, last year,—one-fourth of it the product of home mills.

—Fulton County is making decided progress as a wine-growing district. The Concord grape is especially fruitful, and seldom fails. This season, the yield of grapes is immense.—*Canton Democrat*.

WISCONSIN.

The count of school children in La Crosse shows 3,256,—a gain of 217 over last year.

—During July, 162 children under 5 years of age died in Milwaukee, many through eating unripe fruit.

—There is a rumor current in Mineral Point that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has purchased the Mineral Point Railroad, including the Platteville Division. *Per contra*, the Darlington *Democrat* has it that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company are the purchasers of the Mineral Point Road.

IOWA.

Mrs. Darwin Kingsley was drowned, at Cedar Falls, last week, in her efforts to save her husband's sister, who was in danger of drowning.

—The embankment wall at either side of the railroad-bridge approach, in Davenport, is being faced with concrete which is so laid as to present a smooth surface.

—A faithful wife, in search of her absent husband, found him in Burlington a few days ago, in rags and intoxicated,—a regular gutter-snipe. He had been absent from home nearly a year. She plead with him, and he promised to reform and accompany her to her home in a small town in the interior.

—A lady about to leave Iowa City, last Friday, discovered that she had lost a package containing $3,000. She abandoned her journey, and spend the day hunting for the treasure. She had given up the search, and had retired to bed feeling miserable enough over her loss, when she found the money in the sleeve of her dress.

MICHIGAN.

The salt rock at East Tawas is nearly 100 feet deeper than has been found in any other well in the State.

—An officer from Pittsburgh, Pa., came to Fruitport, near St. Jo, to find the supposed thief of the object-glass stolen recently from the Allegheny Observatory, and returned satisfied that he had suspected an innocent man.

—Ralph Hewitt, head sawyer on the large circular in the mill of Mess. Mills & Gage, at Davisville, Sanilac County, was killed in a shocking manner, July 24.

—Some four years ago, a company of men from Kalamazoo went up to Niles with a man who they thought could jump, backed him against a colored man of that place, and lost their money. Monday night, a Mr. Norris, who held the stakes at the time, being in Kalamazoo, was served with a summons by Tom Warren, of that place, to recover $100 which he lost at that time.

—The gang-mill of Tyson & Robinson, at Manistee, was burned last Thursday afternoon. The mill was insured for $30,000; loss estimated at $45,000.

MISSOURI.

The trial of Ambrose Coe, the murderer of Miss Abbie Summers, which has been continued from one term of court to another for the past two years, at Palmyra, now goes over to the next February term.

—A lady, while shopping yesterday, dropped a $10,000 United States bond, and did not miss it until she had visited several stores. After retracing her steps and anxiously inquiring for the lost bond, she was fortunate enough to find it.—*St. Louis Democrat*.

KANSAS.

In Butler County, a nugget of native gold has been found, weighing an ounce.

—C. M. Foster, of Topeka; C. F. Habater, of Marysville; and P. B. Brooks, of Lawrence, have been appointed Commissioners to revise the tax-laws of the State.

—Holton, the new town at the end of the Narrow-Gauge, has 1,000 inhabitants, and is growing up with mushroom vigor.

—The Garnett Presbytery has accepted the Garnett College, and elected as Trustees for three years, the Rev. W. R. Erskine and D. P. Stevenson. The Rev. J. N. Smith was elected General Agent; and Messrs. Smith, Barber, and Kirkpatrick were elected on the Executive Board.

Livery and Boarding Stable.

Messrs. Oberndorf & Newgass, formerly located at the corner of Harrison and Clinton streets, have opened a new and commodious brick stable at No. 17 and 19 North Morgan street. They have room for 100 horses and on hand for hire a large number of draught and driving animals. Satisfaction is guaranteed as heretofore, and persons in need of horses of any kind, whether for hire or purchase, are invited to call.

—The Congregational Church at Belchertown, Mass., which has been built 80 years, has been remodeled at an expense of $7,000.